

Cornelius Hafus Nelson
25 Bowdrie Street
Fleet Street

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 659.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1858.

PRICE UNSTAMPED .. 6d.
STAMPED 6d.

IN MEMORY of Sir H. HAVELOCK, K.C.B.

DONATIONS for the HAVELOCK SCHOLARSHIPS will be thankfully received at BARCLAY and CO.'S, LOMBARD-STREET, to the credit of the Trustees, or by the Hon. Secs., JOSEPH ANGUS, D.D., F. J. WOOD, LL.D.
£2,300 needed: £1,100 promised.
College, Regent's-park, June, 1858.

A SPECIAL CONFERENCE on CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL EXTENSION, in connexion with the English Congregational Chapel-Building Society, will be held on the 22nd and 23rd inst. at BIRMINGHAM.

A SERMON will be preached at EDGBASTON CHAPEL, on the 22nd, at Seven P.M., by the Rev. J. A. JAMES.

The CONFERENCE, on the 23rd, at CAIRS-LANE CHAPEL. Chair to be taken at Ten A.M., by J. CROSSLEY, Esq., of Halifax.

A PUBLIC MEETING to be held at STEEL HOUSE-LANE CHAPEL, on the 23rd. Chair to be taken at Seven P.M., by JOHN REMINGTON MILLS, Esq., of London.

Addresses are expected from the Revs. Dr. Brown, R. W. Dale, A.M., T. Aveling; Messrs. J. Crossley, T. E. Plint, C. Jupe, J. Finch, J. W. Pye Smith, and other Gentlemen.

J. C. GALLAWAY, Secretary.

TESTIMONIAL to WASHINGTON WILKS.

At a MEETING of WORKING MEN, held in Carlisle on the 8th June, 1858, it was unanimously resolved:—

"That this Meeting being deeply impressed with the upright and consistent conduct of Mr. W. Wilks as a Public Journalist; and having regard to the numerous valuable services rendered by him to the Working Men, by various Lectures and other means; and feeling a warm sympathy for him on account of his recent prosecution at the Bar of the House of Commons, resolves to open a General Subscription List, so as to present him with a Public Token of Appreciation and to indemnify him against all expenses incurred."

"That Mr. JOHN HARRISON, jun., of Paternoster-row, be Treasurer; and Mr. JAMES BLACK, of Eden Town, Carlisle, be Secretary."

"That Subscriptions be received by the Members of Committee, the Treasurer, and Secretary, and at the CARLISLE and CUMBERLAND BANK, Fisher-street, Carlisle."

Letters to the Secretary to be addressed to him, Box No. 47, Post-office, Carlisle.

MONSIEUR DE LAMARTINE.

The following Noblemen and Gentlemen have formed themselves into a Committee to receive such subscriptions as the sympathy of this Country may offer, to relieve this distinguished man of letters from his present pecuniary embarrassments.

The Marquis de Lansdowne
Lord John Russell, M.P.
Lord Harry Vane, M.P.
Viscount Goderich, M.P.
Lord Montagu
Rt. Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P.
Rt. Hon. Edward Ellice, M.P.
Right Hon. Sir E. Bulwer
Lynton, Bart., M.P.
Sir R. Peel, Bart., M.P.
Charles Dickens, Esq.
A. Hayward, Esq.
A. W. Kinglake, Esq., M.P.
R. Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.P.
H. Danby Seymour, Esq., M.P.
W. M. Thackeray, Esq.
George Tomline, Esq., M.P.
Henry Vincent, Esq.

Le Marquis DE RIBEYRE, Hon. Sec., 2, St. James's-terrace, Regent's-park.

Bankers.—Messrs. COUTTS and Co.

SUBSCRIPTIONS also received by Le Marquis de Ribeyre, 2, St. James's-terrace, Regent's-park; Le Comte de Brignoles, 58, Torrington-square, W.C.; Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand; W. Jeffs, Foreign bookseller, 15, Burlington-arcade, Piccadilly; J. Toovey, bookseller, 177, Piccadilly; J. Bumpus, bookseller, 151, Oxford-street; H. Claret, 107, Regent-street; and at the Office of the "Nonconformist," 25, Bowdrie-street, Fleet-street.

THE CHURCH-RATE ABOLITION BILL.

At a Meeting of the Executive Committee of the SOCIETY for the LIBERATION of RELIGION from STATE PATRONAGE and CONTROL, held June 9th, 1858, it was RESOLVED:—

1. That this Committee most heartily congratulates the public on the important fact, that the popular branch of the Legislature has at length, and by decisive majorities, passed a Bill for the immediate and unconditional abolition of Church-rates.

2. That the Committee tenders to Sir JOHN TRELAHAWY, Bart., M.P., the warmest expression of its gratitude, for the tact, resolution, and persistency, with which he has pressed forward the measure through its successive stages; and cordially thanks that numerous body of members of the House of Commons, by means of whose steady support this great success has been achieved.

3. That the Committee now with the utmost earnestness urges that petitions in support of the Bill should be sent up to the House of Lords, from every part of the kingdom, with the least possible delay, and that every other constitutional effort should be made to impress upon the upper House of Parliament the conviction that the abolition of Church-rates is demanded, not by a small section of the community but by the general opinion of the country.

WILLIAM EDWARDS, Chairman.
J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Voted in favour of the 2nd reading of the Bill 218
" " 1st clause 227
" " 3rd reading 266

*. The second reading being fixed for next Tuesday, petitions should be sent up by Monday night's post. Forms of petitions with full instructions for their presentation will be furnished on application.
2, Sergeants' Inn, Fleet-street.

CHESHUNT COLLEGE.

The NINETIETH ANNIVERSARY will be celebrated at the COLLEGE, CHESHUNT, Herts, on Thursday, the 24th June.

The MORNING SERVICE, which will commence at Eleven o'clock, will be in the COLLEGE CHAPEL, when short discourses will be delivered by two Senior Students: By Mr. MOFFETT, on "Eminent Piety in a Christian Minister conducive to Eminent Usefulness;" and by Mr. CARLISLE, on "The Preaching best adapted to the Conversion of Souls."

After which, the ANNUAL SERMON will be preached on behalf of the College, by the Rev. JAMES HAMILTON, D.D., of Regent's-square.

The DINNER will be served at Two o'clock, in a spacious Marquee in the College Grounds. The Right Hon. the Earl of SHAFTERBURY will preside. After which, a statement will be made of the present condition of the College, by the Rev. JAMES SHERMAN, and the assembly will be addressed by several Ministers and Gentlemen.

Tickets for the Dinner and Tea, 3s. 6d. (not including Wine), may be obtained of the Secretary at the College Rooms, 7, Blomfield-street, City; and at the College Library on the day of the Anniversary.

Trains will leave the Eastern Counties Railway Station, Shoreditch, for the Waltham and Cheshunt Stations, at Half-past Nine and Three minutes to Eleven, in the Morning, and return in the evening. At the Waltham Station an Omnibus will be in waiting to convey Friends to the College. Also, an Omnibus will start from Union Chapel, Islington, at Nine o'clock. Vans will leave Hawkstone Hall, Waterloo-road, for Cheshunt at Half-past Seven, A.M. Tickets, 2s. 6d. each, may be had at the Hall, or of J. J. Huntington, 32, Great Suffolk-street, Borough.

WANTED, after the month of June, by a French Protestant LADY, a SITUATION as FRENCH GOVERNESS in a School or Family. References and testimonials are offered from the Lady with whom she has resided three years.

Address, Mdle. Blondeau, Misses Butler's, Berners-street, Ipswich.

A YOUNG LADY, in her twenty-first year, wishes for an ENGAGEMENT in a SCHOOL. She is competent to assist in the general routine, and to instruct in Music.

Address, Mabel, care of Fletcher and Tubbs, 45, John Dalton-street, Manchester.

A YOUNG LADY, a member of a Dissenting Church, is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION as NURSERY GOVERNESS, in a pious family. Is qualified to give a sound English education. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. References given if required.

Apply, A. B., Post-office, Sympsonfield, near Godstone, Surrey.

A LADY, experienced and interested in the Charge of the Young, based on Christian principles, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT in HOME INSTRUCTION, or a Responsible Position in a Select School. She aims to conduct a liberal course of English Education intelligently, and instructs also in French and Italian, acquired partly abroad; or Latin to a limited extent; and Music and Drawing. Highly satisfactory references. A liberal salary required.

Address, C. R., Box 36, Post-office, Derby.

WANTED, by a respectable and well-educated YOUNG PERSON, Seventeen years of age, the Daughter of a Tradesman, a SITUATION in some LIGHT BUSINESS, or to take Charge of Two or Three Young Children. In a comfortable family, board, &c., would be considered sufficient remuneration. Most undoubted references can be given if desired.

Address, H. P., Post-office, Burnham, Essex.

WANTED, by a respectable Middle-aged FEMALE, a SITUATION as COMPANION and NURSE to an INVALID, or HOUSEKEEPER to a SINGLE GENTLEMAN. She has been similarly occupied for the last fifteen years, and can be well recommended as a kind and cheerful companion and strictly conscientious. A religious family preferred.

A. B., 25, Mayfield-street, Dalston.

WANTED, in a Gentleman's Family, consisting of three members, a short distance from town, a PARLOURMAID, who thoroughly understands her duties. Apply by letter, stating age and length of character, to L. Z., at Mr. Hall's, 78, Old Broad-street, City.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, in a Dissenter's Family, where a genteel trade is done, a SITUATION for a YOUTH first leaving School. The advertiser would not object to communicate with Parents who might be desirous of placing a youth under his care, on exchange of services.

Apply to Jno. Sharman, Draper, Leighton Buzzard.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, an active, obliging YOUNG MAN. Apply, stating age, terms, references, and all particulars, to J. G. Payne, Draper, Southend, Essex.

WANTED, a good PLAIN COOK, who will assist in the house work; she must be an early riser, and of cleanly habits. Wages 14L., everything found except beer.

Address, M. D., P. O., East Sheen, Middlesex.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT in the GROCERY TRADE. A good Salesman, Writer, and Storekeeper; a Dissenter, and a member of a Christian Church, of not less than Twenty-two Years of Age.

Apply to S. Bedells, Bury St. Edmunds.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A

Minister, a Graduate of the London University, is desirous of RECEIVING a YOUNG GENTLEMAN, or TWO BROTHERS if required, to BOARD and EDUCATE. The best references given.

Direct to X. Y. Z., Post-office, Romford, Essex.

SCHOLASTIC.—A GENTLEMAN, a Non-

conformist, accustomed to tuition, who can receive unexceptionable references from the establishment in which he has been the last five years, desires an ENGAGEMENT in a Family as PRIVATE TUTOR, or in a School as ASSISTANT MASTER. He undertakes to teach thoroughly, besides English, Middle Classics, Mathematics, French (conversational), Plane Trigonometry, and the elements of German. If required the Advertiser is willing to teach the Pianoforte, Harmony, and Singing.

Address, G. S. B., Post-office, Cross-lane, Salford.

MRS. KILPIN and Miss FULLER,

RUSSELL HOUSE, READING, have a few VACANCIES. Their Young Ladies will Re-assemble August 10. Terms and high testimonials on application.

WENDOVER, BUCKS.—Miss LAWS begs

to inform her Friends that she will be happy to receive a FEW YOUNG LADIES as BOARDERS, after Midsummer Terms moderate. Prospectuses and references may be had on application. An ARTICLED PUPIL WANTED. An Omnibus passes the door to and from London daily.

DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON.

PRINCIPAL—Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, B.A.,

Late Professor of Classics and Mathematics in the Western College.

PRESIDENT—W. D. WILLS, Esq., Bristol.

TREASURER—Rev. S. POLLARD, Esq., Taunton.

HONORARY SECRETARY—Rev. H. ADDISCOTT, Taunton.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—Rev. J. H. UNDERWOOD, Taunton.

Further particulars may be obtained by application to the Principal, or to either of the Secretaries.

The PUPILS will RE-ASSEMBLE on the 2nd July.

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E., is adapted for First-class Mercantile

Instruction. Every Pupil is, as far as possible, well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for business, and trained to be quick at Accounts; while the Modern Languages, Chemistry, and Mechanics, are also liberally provided for. Terms moderate and inclusive. Eleven weeks in each of the four sessions. School Re-opens July 19th.

J. YEATS, F.R.G.S., Principal.

N.B. During the past year, Youth from the Upper Divisions have been received into some of the largest Mercantile, Manufacturing, and Engineering Firms in the Kingdom.

HANBURY HOUSE, TEWKESBURY.

The above Establishment for YOUNG LADIES, conducted by Mrs. HEWETT (widow of the late Rev. Jesse Hewett), who has been engaged in tuition for the last fifteen years, offers Superior Educational Advantages, combining, as far as possible, home enjoyments with the acquirements of school. A Prospectus, with full particulars, forwarded on application.

Mrs. H. has the privilege of referring to the friends of pupils, and to the subjoined gentlemen: Rev. H. Walsford, Tewkesbury; Rev. Thos. Wilkinson, Tewkesbury; Rev. T. F. Newman, Shortwood; Rev. J. Hyatt, Gloucester; Rev. Morton Browne, L.L.D., Cheltenham; Rev. W. H. Murch, D.D., Rev. Charles Stovel, Rev. Wm. Brock, Rev. F. Trestall, Rev. Joseph Angus, D.D., M.B.A.S., Lindsey Winterbottom, Esq.

The YOUNG LADIES will RE-ASSEMBLE the 23rd July.

CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, 19, NEW-WALK, LEICESTER.

Mr. CARRYER receives a Limited Number of Young Gentlemen to Board and Educate. The Course of Instruction embraces all the branches of a superior English Education, and the Classics.

The Modern Languages, Music and Drawing, by Competent Masters.

Terms, 30L. per Annum. Pupils under Ten Years of Age, 25L. per Annum.

References are kindly permitted by the Rev. J. P. Murell, the Rev. T. Lomas, R. Harris, Esq., and J. E. Robinson, Esq., Leicester; E. Pectrew, Esq., 4, Kensington-park-terrace, Bayswater, London; the Rev. F. Bosworth, M.A., Bristol; the Rev. Dr. Acworth, President of Horton College, Bradford, Yorkshire; and to the Parents of his Pupils.

LADIES' SCHOOL, HIGH-STREET, COLCHESTER.

MISS BOWTELL will have VACANCIES for several YOUNG LADIES after the Midsummer Vacation.

The system pursued is similar to that followed by the late Mrs. Stoddart in the Ladies' College, Clapton, where Miss B. studied for some time.

The training is careful, and the domestic comforts are superior. School will RE-OPEN on the 2nd of July.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. G. Thomson, Joseph Havill, Esq., J. S. Barnes, Esq., and Joseph Shewell, Esq., Colchester; H. F. Coleman, Esq., Evington Hall, Leicester; Rev. R. W. Mc All, Leicester; Rev. T. C. Dunckley, Evington Parsonage, Leicester; A. J. Scrutton, Esq., 11, Old Broad-street, London; and Rev. E. Stallymire, Ashdown Market, Norfolk.

DEPOSIT and DISCOUNT BANK.

FIVE PER CENT. is paid on all Sums received.

DEPOSIT. Interest paid Half-yearly.

The Right Hon. the Earl of DEVON, Chairman.

Offices: 6, Cannon-street West, E.C.

G. H. LAW, Manager.



ORIGINAL
DEFECTIVE

BANK OF DEPOSIT,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1844.

3, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON.

Parties desirous of Investing Money are requested to examine the Plan of the Bank of Deposit, by which a high rate of interest may be obtained with ample security.

The interest is payable in January and July.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.
Forms for opening Accounts sent free on application.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE

and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1806.

INVESTED FUNDS, ONE MILLION STERLING.

Life Insurance in all its branches. The sum insured by Policies issued in 1857 was 502,000l.; the Premiums thereon, 16,215l. 15s. 6d.; the total Revenue from Premiums, 110,900l. In addition to the foregoing, 26,995l. 17s. 7d. was received in purchase of Annuities. The Income of the Company is now upwards of 450,000l. a year.

Prospectuses may be had on application, and attention is specially invited to the system of Guaranteed Bonuses.

ACHILLES INSURANCE COMPANY,

25, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

March 16, 1858.

A question having recently been raised in a Court of Equity, regarding the liability of an Assurance Company to pay claims by Death, in the event of the party assured dying within the "thirty days of grace" allowed for the payment of the Premium, the Board of Directors of this Company call attention to the following clause, printed in all Prospectuses issued by them:—

"Policies continue in force if the Premiums are paid within thirty days from becoming due."

The Board desire to add, they will never dispute the payment of a claim under such circumstances.

By order of the Board,

H. B. TAPLIN, Secretary.

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

1,000l. IN CASE OF DEATH, OR

A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF 6l. PER WEEK

IN THE EVENT OF INJURY,

may be secured by an Annual Payment of 3l. for a Policy in the **RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

A Special Act provides that persons receiving compensation from this Company are not barred thereby from recovering full damages from the party causing the injury; an advantage no other Company can offer.

It is found that ONE PERSON in every FIFTEEN is more or less injured by Accident yearly. This Company has already paid as compensation for Accidents 27,988l.

Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had at the Company's Office, and at all the principal Railway Stations, where, also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured against by the Journey or year.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,
Office, 3, Old Broad-street, London. (E.C.)

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE

ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED 1831.

Incorporated by Royal Charters and Special Act of Parliament.

The TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society was held at EDINBURGH, on 4th MAY, 1858, THOMAS SCOTT ANDERSON, Esq., W.S., in the Chair.

From the Report which was read, it appeared that during the year ending 1st March last 470 Policies were issued. The Sums thereby Assured amounted to 213,970l., and the Annual Premiums thereon to 7,033l.

The following was the position of the Society at 1st March, 1858:—

AMOUNT OF EXISTING ASSURANCES	£4,957,144
ANNUAL REVENUE	182,717
ACCUMULATED FUND	1,099,400

Copies of the Report may now be had at the Head Office, or from any of the Society's Agents.

ROBT. CHRISTIE, Manager.

WM. FINLAY, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE—26, ST. ANDREW-SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

OFFICE IN LONDON—26, FOLTRY.

ARCHD. T. RITCHIE, Agent.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY,

32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

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UNION BANK OF LONDON (Temple-bar Branch).

Solicitors—Messrs. Watson and Sons.

Surveyors—Thomas Turner, Esq.

Surgcons—John Mann, Esq.

STATEMENT OF PROGRESS.

January, 1847, to December, 1851, 3,150 policies, for £553,303

" 1852, " " 1854, 3,257 " " 679,351

" 1857, " " 1857, 3,450 " " 760,966

Eleven years . . . 9,857

£1,993,620

Annual Income . . . £53,403

RESULTS OF MR. F. G. P. NELSON'S VALUATION.

At the 31st of December last, there were 7,493 policies in force, for Assurances amounting to 1,519,814l. 8s. 6d.

The total present value of all the assets, £ s. d.

Realised and contingent amounts to . . . 781,333 11 1

Present value of liabilities . . . 745,938 17 3

Difference, or surplus . . . 35,394 13 10

In terms of the Deed of Settlement, one-tenth of the surplus must be set apart for the purposes of the "Reserve Fund," and consequently the remaining nine-tenths fall to be appropriated amongst the various participating policy-holders, according to their respective interests therein. This sum, amounting to 31,856l. 4s. 5d., will suffice to assign a cash bonus of exactly 27½ per cent. on the premiums now entitled to profits, including those which did not share in the last division three years since, and reversionary bonus of equivalent value, as seen by the following examples of policies of 1,000l., on which three premiums have been paid:—

Age when Assured.	Reversionary Bonus.	Cash Bonus.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	40 7 4	15 9 5
30	44 16 3	19 18 1
40	50 13 5	26 9 5
50	60 15 6	37 11 6
60	81 17 3	59 8 1

Policies for the whole term of Life, effected during the present year, will share in the next Triennial Bonus.

By order, JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

PERPETUAL INVESTMENT, LAND, AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

£235,205 ADVANCED ON MORTGAGE.

CHIEF OFFICE:

37, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

(Certified by the Registrar pursuant to Statute 6 and 7 William IV., c. 32.)

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Burton, J. B., Esq., Dover-road and Tooting-common.

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Gould, George, Esq., Loughton.

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Pellatt, Aspley, Esq., Southwark.

Tritton, Joseph, Esq., 54, Lombard-street.

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Millar, W. H., Esq., Laurel-grove, Brixton-hill.

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Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co., 54, Lombard-street.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Watson and Sons, 12, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, and Hammersmith.

SURVEYORS FOR LONDON.

Messrs. W. and C. Fugh, Blackman-street, Borough.

MONEY READY to be ADVANCED upon Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Securities, repayable either in one sum or by instalments. The Law Charges are fixed, and properties mortgaged can be redeemed upon equitable terms.

For prospectuses and further information, apply at the Office or the Society, 37, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, between the hours of Nine and Five.

JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, Secretary.

ANY GENTLEMAN seeking comfort in

SHAVING is invited by S. WORTH to try his PATENT RAZOR STROP for a month free; or, if paid for, money returned if not approved of. The effect is marvellous. Price 3s. and 4s. each, or through the post free per Post-office order or stamps, 3s. 8d. and 4s. 10d.

S. Worth, 293, Oxford-street, corner Davies-street.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S General Furnish-

ing IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 illustrations of his illimitable Stock of Electro and Sheffield Plate, Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal goods, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Mantel-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gasaliers, Tea Urns and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths and Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed Hangings, &c. &c., with Lists of Prices and Plans of the Sixteen large Show Rooms, at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, and 3, Newman-street; and 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place, London.

WOULD YOU MAKE HOME HAPPY?

Purchase the NEW PATENT NURSING CHAIR, in which the Baby nurses itself. Pronounced by Medical Men, by the Press, by happy Fathers, delighted Mothers, and the smiling Babies themselves, to be the best thing ever invented for the healthful exercise and amusement of young children.

"It will speedily find its place in every house where children find a home."—Court Circular.

Prospectuses sent to any address.

Wilson, Newton, and Co., 144, High Holborn, London.

IN ANSWER to "WHY GIVE MORE?"

try RUSSELLS and COMPANY'S, who sell none but the BEST TEAS and COFFEES, 42, Borough (first from the Railway Station); 71 and 72, Borough; and 22, King-street, Covent-garden, London.

AGENTS WANTED.—Chemists, Booksellers,

&c., would find the sale of Plumbe's Arrowroot very advantageous. It has long been highly esteemed and recommended by eminent physicians as the best food for infants and invalids.

A. S. Plumbe, Alie-place, Great Alie-street, London. Retail, 1s. 6d. per lb.

EPPE'S COCOA.—This excellent preparation

is supplied in 1lb. and ½lb. packets, 1s. 6d. and 9d.

JAMES EPPE, Homoeopathic chemist, 170, Piccadilly; 112, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury; 82, Old Broad-street, City; and the manufactory, 398, Euston-road; also of grocers and chemists. Each packet is labelled.

RICH CURRANT CAKE.—Why make your

own when DOIG'S Rich CAKES are only 8d. per lb.? These celebrated cakes are made of superior fruit, and every other article of the finest quality, in various sizes, from 1½lb. Doig's superior Currant Cake, for Tea Meetings and School Treats, in quantities of not less than 20lbs., 6d. per lb. Doig's pure Welsh Bread.—68, Fetter-lane, and 74, Red Lion-street, Holborn.

OSBORNE'S PEAT-SMOKED BREAKFAST

BACON is a great luxury to the domestic circle, and now selling at 9d. per lb. by the half side; Spanish and Westphalia Hams, 8½d. per lb.; Spiced Breakfast Tongues, 7d. each, or 3s. 3d. per half-dozen; Bath Chaps, 7½d.; Cheddar Loaf Cheese, 6½d. and 7½d. per lb.; good Cheshire, well adapted for family use, 7½d. and 8½d. per lb.; rich blue-mould Stilton, 8d. to 12d.; matchless ditto, the connoisseur's delight, 14d. Butters in perfection at reasonable rates. Other edibles equally moderate, at a saving of 15 per cent. to the purchaser in all provisions; packages gratis.

OSBORNE'S CHEESE WAREHOUSE,

Osborne House, 30, Ludgate-hill, near St. Paul's, E.C.

THE BEST FOOD FOR CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND OTHERS.

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY, for making superior Barley-Water in fifteen minutes, has not only obtained the patronage of her Majesty and the Royal Family, but has become of general use to every class of the community, and is acknowledged to stand unrivalled as an eminently pure, nutritious, and light food for Infants, Children, and Invalids; much approved for making a delicious Custard Pudding, and excellent for thickening Broths or Soups.

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12 Tea Spoons	" " 1 7 0	1 15 0	2 0 0
4 Sauce Ladles	" " 0 18 0	1 10 0	1 12 0
2 Gravy Spoons	" " 0 16 6	1 8 0	1 10 0
4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	" " 0 8 0	0 13 0	0 15 0
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Fish Knives	" " 0 18 6	1 3 0	1 4 0
Butter Knives	" " 0 5 0	0 8 6	0 9 0
Soup Ladles	" " 0 18 0	1 3 0	1 4 0
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12 Dessert ditto	20 7 4	7 6 8	
2 Gravy Spoons	10 7 4	3 13 4	
1 Soup Ladle	10 7 4	3 13 4	
4 Sauce Ladles	10 7 10	3 18 4	
4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	" " " " " " " "	1 0 0	
1 Fish Slice	" " " " " " " "	2 10 0	
12 Tea Spoons	10 7 10	3 18 4	
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	" " " " " " " "	0 18 6	
1 Moist-sugar Spoon	" " " " " " " "	0 8 6	
1 Sugar Sifter	" " " " " " " "	0 15 0	
1 Butter Knife, silver handle	" " " " " " " "	0 12 6	

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 659.]

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE RELIGIOUS EQUALITY PARTY AND THE LAW COURTS.

It is an indication of the growing strength and activity of the party with whom it is our pleasure and pride to be identified, that their claims are being pressed almost as vigorously in the courts of law as in the Legislature, which makes the law adjudicated on by the tribunals. Five cases, in some way affecting their rights or their policy, have, within as many weeks, been disposed of by the judges; and, remembering the "glorious uncertainty" of the law, we presume they have reason to be satisfied at having in three cases out of the five obtained a favourable judgment.

The decision in favour of the compounding landlords, as against the tenants who have hitherto claimed the right of voting in Church-rate contests, may be, and probably is, technically sound; though, inasmuch as such tenants pay rates in the form of increased rent, it appears to us that, in equity, the vote should be theirs, and not that of the landlord. Practically, however, we believe that the point of law thus settled in favour of the Church-rate party is not worth crowing over, inasmuch as their practice, in the majority of cases, has been to exclude the tendered votes of such parties. Still, the enfranchisement of the cottage occupiers would have been a decided gain to us, inasmuch as the bulk of that class are more radical than their landlords; and, so far, our opponents may congratulate themselves on not having been deprived of one of the sources of their strength.

But, *per contra*, it is well to have it settled, that if churchwardens wish to enforce Church-rates they must make up their minds to do so within six months after the refusal, or neglect, of payment. Hitherto their practice has frequently been to delay the application for summonses until as long a time as possible after the occurrence of a contest, or until all but a few tough defaulters have succumbed to the threats, or softened under the suasive influences, of the collector. Now, there must be no more of such shirking, but those who really mean to soil their fingers in the dirty work of selling men's goods to save their souls must "screw their courage to the sticking-place" with decision and promptitude. And that, in many parishes, will effectually settle the business of Church-rate collection.

What shall be said of the decision of the Lords Justices in *re* the Ilminster Grammar School—of the judicial dictum that Dissenters cannot be regarded as being among "the honest persons" eligible to act as trustees? Well, looked at from the legal point of view, we suppose a good deal may be said on both sides, as, indeed, a good deal *was* said before the learned judges who decided the case. But *this* is a matter demanding action. This is an affront not to be quietly pocketed. As an anti-climax to the legislative action which opened to Dissenters the national universities, it is diverting enough; but, clearly, if this is to be the accepted doctrine, Dissenters will soon lose their position in the trustee boards of numerous provincial towns, and we shall find ourselves travelling backward on the road in which we have of late years been so satisfactorily progressing. Let our hands be cleared of

some other questions of pressing importance, and the leaders of the equality party will be much at fault if they do not make this Ilminster decision a leverage for overturning all the remaining exclusiveness of our Grammar School system.

But our more immediate business is with the two judgments which followed each other in the Court of Queen's Bench on Saturday last, and which leave us nothing to desire. In the one case, the law was appealed to by a Bishop, or his backers, to obtain legal sanction for ecclesiastical narrow-mindedness. In the other, a Dissenting ratepayer sought protection from magisterial lawlessness. The Bishop was beaten, and the ratepayer was a victor!

Is it a vain hope that this is the last time the Bishop of Exeter's name will figure in a law-suit, ere the mitre is doffed perforce, and he descends into the grave? If anything would sicken his lordship of litigation it would be the Tiverton Burial Board suit, seeing that he and his supporters have been beaten from beginning to end, and might at any time have anticipated the issue of Saturday last. Our strongest feeling is, and has been throughout, one of shame, that it should have been needful to run the gauntlet of a long and expensive suit to settle the common-sense question, whether a wall twelve inches high is not sufficient to mark off consecrated from unconsecrated ground. Again and again has "The Queen *v.* the Tiverton Board of Health" come before the Court. Instead of deciding the point in the first instance, as Lord Campbell was inclined to do, Mr. Justice Coleridge's suggestion was deferred to, and a *mandamus* issued, in order to a further argument. Then came the return of the Board, that they *had* put the ground into a fit state for consecration; and this necessitated a trial by jury, down in the West, as to the matter of fact; their special verdict again coming before the Court, on the point of law! It was not enough that, pending these proceedings, the Legislature had passed an Act which would prevent future litigation of a like kind. The new law left the past untouched, and, therefore, the Queen's Bench had on Saturday to dispose of the already dead and buried question, "How the law stood before the passing of the Act of 1857, intended to terminate such controversies!" Well might Lord Campbell give expression to something approaching to a feeling of disgust at the necessity imposed on the Court to decide such an issue, "with a view either to the costs of the proceeding, or to the gratification of any miserable party feeling." As we anticipated, the episcopal crotchet that consecrated ground is not properly enclosed, according to the canon, unless it be fenced off from the other portion of a cemetery, is declared to be unreasonable and illegal; and although it is intimated that the Court cannot compel a Bishop to consecrate, it will judge for itself whether a board has acted in accordance with the requirements of reason and of law, and leave his lordship to consecrate or not at his pleasure. The parties who have sought to coerce and harass the Tiverton Board into the adoption of a course to which the inhabitants are strongly opposed, will have paid dearly for this deliverance, for the costs on both sides must be very large. We must say we think they richly deserve the punishment, and we congratulate the Liberals of Tiverton, both Churchmen and Dissenters, on such a termination of the struggle.

As a matter of practical importance we attach more value to the decision of the same Court in the case of Mr. Nunneley, of Market Harborough, or, as it stands technically, "The Queen *v.* Cust and others, Justices of Leicestershire." Only a fortnight ago we chronicled the seizure and sale of certain "bacon and scrubbing brushes," "candles and sugar," which our Mother the Church had carnivorously pounced upon for the supply of her annual wants in Harborough. The scene was of the usually disgraceful and suggestive character, but the special feature of the case was, that these proceedings were as bad in law as they were repugnant to religion. Mr. Nunneley, when summoned for the Church-rate, had objected to its validity.

But he had done more. He stated his principal grounds of objection. He tendered to the bench a legal opinion, backing him in his refusal to pay. He urged no plea of conscience, but simply took his stand on the law. He averred that he had never disputed a rate except on legal grounds, and he was then prepared with legal evidence of the facts on which he relied. He even—in reply to the magisterial inquiry—expressed his readiness to be sworn to the *bond fide* character of his intention to dispute the validity of the rate. He was able—as the magistrates must have known—to bear the cost of litigation, and his character and position were those of a man not given to braggadocio, but who, if dragged into a court of law, would not shrink from the issue. Here, then, was a case to which, beyond all doubt, the protecting clause of the 53rd of Geo. III. c. 127 applied—that clause expressly declaring that "the justices shall forbear giving judgment," "if the validity of the rate be disputed and the party disputing the same give notice thereof to the justices."

But the "Hon. E. Cust, G. Palmer, and E. Tailby" thought fit to snub Mr. Nunneley. They cared nothing for his legal opinion. They were not to be deprived of the delicious satisfaction of despoiling him of his bacon and brushes. His objections were, forsooth, mere pretexts to avoid payment, and in spite of his warning, both in court and afterwards privately, they took upon themselves the responsibility of going in the teeth of the law, and ordering payment of the rate and costs. Well, Mr. Nunneley's threatenings, at all events were *bond fide*; for, no sooner had the sale taken place than the magisterial order was brought up to the Queen's Bench by *certiorari*, and now, without hearing counsel in objection to it, it has been quashed, as altogether bad in law. "From the evidence as it stood," quoth the Chief Justice, "no reasonable man could be led to the conclusion that the validity of the rate was not *bond fide* disputed. The evidence was all on one side and uncontradicted, and all the justices said was, that they did not believe it;" and his lordship added, reasonably enough, "the justices could not give themselves jurisdiction by wrongly and capriciously deciding a fact, contrary to the truth upon which their jurisdiction depended."

We hope that the lesson which will have been read to these Leicestershire justices will have due effect on the magisterial mind throughout the country. As for Messrs. Cust, Palmer, and Tailby, by the time they have paid the costs of these proceedings, and have had to meet the action for damages which, we understand, is to follow, they will need no further admonition. It is high time that country justices, meeting in obscure rooms in the provinces, should know that they cannot always insolently ride over Church-rate defaulters, and that now and then a wholesome example should be made for the benefit of the entire class. The Heysham case, last year, it seems, was not enough, and it required the Harborough case to give additional sanction to the law's requirements.

Let us, however, part from these judicial magnates with a friendly word. We have no doubt that these Church-rate cases are becoming increasingly troublesome to them. It is, certainly, a vexatious thing that they should be obliged to say on the bench that the rates which their friends have, with so much difficulty, carried in the vestry are not worth the paper on which they are written. It is galling to country gentlemen to be beaten by a shrewd local tradesman, and to a magistrates' clerk to be twisted round the finger of a clever London attorney. Well! what say you, gentlemen, to washing your hands of such unprofitable business by helping to extinguish the impost out of which it arises? It will save your pockets as well as those of your Dissenting neighbours. It will sometimes spare your feelings no less than theirs. Peers of the realm, who sometimes sit upon the bench in your own neighbourhoods, you have just now the fate of your brother justices, as well as of Anti-Church-rate men, in your own hands. Will you not, by

your votes on Sir John Trelawny's Bill, decide that the case argued on Saturday shall be the last of its kind? We challenge you to that, and we will be bail for Mr. Nunneley that, lest the Bill pass, and Mr. Cust and his colleagues will be relieved from further anxiety on account of the scrape in which they have involved themselves.

CHURCH-RATES—THE NEW CAMPAIGN.

Already the Church-rate Bill has been read a first time in the House of Lords, and that without remark or protest from any quarter. Next Tuesday had been fixed by the Duke of Somerset for the second reading, but at the request of Lord Portman he on Monday postponed it.

We are glad of this postponement, because it would have been impossible to have secured by Tuesday next such a petitioning demonstration as we confidently expect. But let not our friends lose a single day in getting their petitions prepared and signed, for, it may be, that next week will be the only available time. This is a work in which individuals may do very much to help the movement. In fact, any one who can write out a petition, in a fair hand, on a sheet of foolscap, may obtain signatures without waiting for any organised movement; though in the case of towns where there are several congregations, it is important that there should be a concerted arrangement for placing a written petition in the hands of the ministers and deacons of every congregation by Saturday night.

Nor ought professed Dissenters only be asked to sign. There are thousands of Churchmen, and of the general public, who will cheerfully join, if the opportunity is afforded them, and shopkeepers, especially, have excellent opportunities for obtaining signatures. The Liberation Society has prepared a small placard, stating that "A Petition lies here for Signature," which may be had on application; and generally, we may state, that if an application be addressed to Dr. Foster, 2, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street, E.C., forms of petition, written petitions, and all necessary directions may be promptly obtained. We learn with pleasure that communications of a gratifying kind are being received from all parts of the country.

In a Suffolk parish it is proposed to insert in the Petition a clause which is applicable to many other places, viz., "That, although in the parish in which your Petitioners reside, these rates have hitherto been unopposed, they have, notwithstanding, been felt to be a grievance; your Petitioners having refrained from opposition from a fear lest it should occasion dissension between them and their neighbours."

At a vestry meeting at St. James's, Westminster, held last week, Mr. Bidgood reminded the vestry that a petition in favour of Sir J. Trelawny's Bill had been agreed to some weeks previously, and should now be presented. Seeing Lord Sydney present, he expressed a hope that his lordship would take charge of it. The Chairman promised that it should be presented, and Lord Sydney expressed his willingness to act on the suggestion made to him.

This evening a public meeting, to petition the Lords, is to be held in the Guildhall, Southampton, Mr. Carvell Williams attending as a deputation. Mr. Williams is also to address meetings at Alton on Thursday, Christchurch on Friday, and Newport on Tuesday next. The inhabitants of Aylesbury meet to-night for the same purpose.

[FORM OF PETITION.]

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament Assembled.
The humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of ——— [or members of the Congregation worshipping at ———, in the county of ———]
Sheweth,—

That, in the opinion of your Petitioners, there should be no employment of coercion to maintain the worship of the Almighty. That the injustice, and the unseemly contention which it involves, has led many of the parishes of England and Wales to refuse longer to levy Church-rates, and your Petitioners have not learned that any churches are, as a consequence, in a state of decay, or that divine worship has been discontinued for want of the necessary funds.

That your Petitioners believe that in many parishes where rates are not opposed in vestry, they are, nevertheless, regarded as a serious grievance; and they also believe that, unless the law be altered by the Legislature, these parishes will be added to the number of those in which contests are the occasion of dissension.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that the bill abolishing Church-rates, now before your Right Honourable House, may soon become law.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

THE CONFESSONAL IN BELGRAVIA.

An "indignation" meeting was held on Friday, under the presidency of the Earl of Calthorpe, in St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, with respect to the revival of the Confessional in the parish of St. Paul, Knightsbridge. The clergyman accused is the Rev. Arthur Poole, licensed curate at St. Paul's, and the facts charged against him were, it appears, sufficient to lead the Bishop of London to revoke his licence,

which was done on the 28th of last month. Some of the questions stated to have been asked by this clergyman of women who were induced to go to confession to him are of a most disgusting character. The principal speaker was the Hon. and Rev. F. Baring, who defended the character of the women, and denied that they had come forward for gain, and assured the meeting it was not until he had assured them that it was for the purpose of getting their wrongs redressed, that he could obtain from them the necessary information. He afterwards read the judgment of the Bishop of London, by which the "said Alfred Poole" was removed from office, the reading of which was followed by tremendous cheering. He stated that the conduct of some of the lady visitors had been most abominable in catering for that man's bad propensities. He trusted that the bishops of the country, after such an exposure of the goings on in Belgravia, would see the importance of giving their serious attention to the subject. Mr. Baring read other statements to show that Mr. Poole was "only following his leader," Mr. Liddell, of St. Paul's. The meeting passed a resolution thanking Mr. Baring for the manly course he had pursued. The meeting consisted entirely of gentlemen. There were said to be present 230 members of Parliament, among whom were sixty peers.

As was to be expected, St. Barnabas, Pimlico, was on Sunday densely crowded in expectation that some allusion would be made to the events which have recently come before the public with respect to the Rev. Alfred Poole and his practices at the Confessional. This expectation was not disappointed. It appears that the supporters of the church are more than commonly irritated by the fact that the meeting at which the Hon. and Rev. F. Baring detailed the proceedings of the late curate was held on the feast of St. Barnabas, their patron saint, and at a period when they were endeavouring to collect subscriptions for permanently endowing the church and making the district an independent parish. There was a great crowd inside and out. The Rev. Mr. Ingle officiated. He took for his text the Sixth Commandment, "Thou shalt not kill," or, as we were informed it was otherwise translated, "Thou shalt do no murder." This, of course was, by the usual process of theological torsion, interpreted to refer to murder of souls, murder of good enterprises, murder of reputations, and so on. Mr. Ingle did not, however, enter into any details, or in any way deny or explain the evidence on which the bishop acted. He contented himself with declaring that whoever insinuated any moral guilt to Mr. Poole, or endeavoured to hinder the ecclesiastical system as established in the district, was guilty of the sin of murder. As we have said, the last few days had been a festival at St. Barnabas. The church was more than usually bedecked with flowers, and the initials "S.B." with the interpretation "The Son of Consolation," were placed in a conspicuous place. In connexion with this festival a collection was to be made, and in aid of it the preacher addressed the congregation. He said that the church of St. Barnabas more than ever demanded their support, as it was not merely the church of a district, but in some sense the church of the whole country, for from it went forth an influence which permeated the land. As long as St. Barnabas and its system remained the battle with the wickedness and irreverence of the time would be fought throughout the country. The friends of God's holy catholic truth looked on St. Barnabas as their centre and model. Let them take courage. Not men nor devils would be able to prevail against them. The preacher concluded a sermon of much vivacity and some eloquence by beseeching his hearers to persevere in their course of well-doing, and so put to silence the ignorance of foolish men. Beyond a few ejaculatory explanations from persons near the door at the most spirited hits of Mr. Ingle there was no manifestation of feeling whatever.

Mr. Poole has written a long letter to the *Times*, embodying the following statements:—

1. I most solemnly and emphatically declare that the whole of the filthy and disgusting statements which the Hon. and Rev. F. Baring has thought it right to make public are, as far as I am concerned, entire and deliberate falsehoods.

2. I have already made this denial to the Bishop of London, who has more than once told me that he placed no reliance on the evidence of these persons; and, moreover, I have it under his lordship's hand, that he "fully admitted that the statements I had made to him tended to lead him to look with much suspicion upon the particular evidence laid before him."

3. That I applied to the bishop to grant me a Commission, under the Church Discipline Act, to try the truth or falsehood of these accusations; which, however, his lordship refused to grant me.

4. That I requested the bishop to grant me the common and ordinary justice of having my accusers face to face, and of being fairly heard, before my license was formally withdrawn: and this also his lordship saw fit to refuse.

5. That his lordship has told me that the grounds on which he has thought fit to withdraw my license are "quite independent of that evidence," and arise entirely out of certain admissions which his lordship took down in writing. These admissions were made by me in a conversation with his lordship, relating to the practice of confession at St. Barnabas, several weeks before I had any reason to suppose that any proceedings were intended against me. I have again and again asked for a copy of these admissions, but no notice has been taken of my request.

6. That his lordship told me that I should be "quite justified in exercising my right of appeal to the archbishop, and that any opportunity I might desire of having my case more fully stated, would in all probability occur on such appeal."

7. That my legal advisers are now engaged in preparing the measures which may be considered necessary to carry the case before a higher tribunal.

8. That I have instructed my legal advisers to consider how far, by means of a prosecution against Mr. Baring or any other persons, it may be in my power to test the truth or falsehood of the abominable and disgusting charges he has brought against me.

9. That in case there should be—as I am advised there may be—technical difficulties in the way, if Mr. Baring will remove those difficulties and enable me to bring the charges for trial before any tribunal, ecclesiastical or civil, I will pledge myself to do so.

10. I deny that I am, or ever have been, as charged in your leading article, "in the habit of inviting and even compelling women of all ages to make confession of their mental habits, as well as their actual words and deeds, as the condition of receiving the Sacrament of Communion," or as the condition of any other office or participation in the sacramental *alms*, or for any charity which it has ever been in my power to dispense.

CHURCH-RATE RECORD.

FAVERSHAM.—This town has been the scene of a Church-rate contest which has terminated in the defeat of the pro-rate party. A vestry meeting was held in the parish church on Monday, the 31st ult., when the churchwardens' accounts (containing a variety of illegal items) were examined and passed. The churchwardens then asked for a rate of 5d. in the pound, for the current year, upon which Mr. F. W. Monk moved as an amendment, "that a rate of 3d. in the pound be granted to pay the amount due to the loan commissioners; but that no rate be granted for any other purpose." The amendment was carried by a large majority, but the wardens demanded a poll of the parish, which took place on Wednesday. At the close of the poll it was found that out of 231 who had recorded their votes 168 had decided in favour of the amendment; but in consequence of the plurality of votes possessed by many of the advocates of the Church-rate system, 124 votes were given in favour of the 5d. rate, and 174 for the amendment. Although the anti-rate party has gained a decided victory the parish is not free from the payment of a Church-rate, because a considerable amount was borrowed some few years since for the repair of the church, and a rate of 2d. or 3d. in the pound must be annually made for the re-payment of this debt. Your correspondent states that it may be clearly understood, that although Faversham must still pay a Church-rate she is from Church-rate free.

CHURCH-RATES IN BROMPTON.—A vestry meeting was held on Thursday in the vestry of the parish church of the Holy Trinity, Brompton, Middlesex, and on the Rev. Dr. Irons, the chairman, putting it to the meeting "That a Church-rate of 1d. in the pound be granted," an amendment was proposed "That no rate be granted." The amendment was seconded, and put to the meeting, but was lost by a considerable majority. Mr. Sills then demanded a poll of the parish on the question "That no rate be granted," but the chairman refused to allow a poll. A protest was then made against the refusal to grant a poll, and the chairman promised that the protest should be entered on the minutes. The original motion was then put and carried by a large majority. A case containing a statement of the above facts has been laid before council, and he has advised that the rate is good for nothing and cannot be enforced, for that the refusal of the chairman to accede to the demand for a poll makes the rate illegal, for the demand is a matter of right on any question, from the first item in the estimate down to the final motion for a rate, and may be made successively upon every question which may be raised during the vestry meeting. The only exception is on a motion for an adjournment, because practically the grant of a poll on that would be to adjourn, in order to decide whether the vestry should adjourn.

THE CONTEST IN ST. CLEMENT DANES has resulted in the triumph of the Church-rate party. The numbers at the close of the poll yesterday afternoon were as follows:—For the rate, 32; against, 81.

THE GOVERNMENT ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.—A correspondent of the *Record*, animadverting on the gross disregard for public opinion and religious feeling shown by Lord Derby in his Church appointments, says:—"The living of Pulham St. Mary, in Norfolk, worth 1,300*l.* a year, was the other day given by Lord Derby to the Rev. Frederic William Freeman, living in Stowmarket, and incumbent of the neighbouring parish of Little Finborough, a parish with fifty-five inhabitants and of the value of 11*l.* I am told that as soon as the vacancy occurred Mr. Freeman set off to London, waited on Sir Fitzroy Kelly and Lord Stradbroke, and simply and solely as a man who had been useful in securing Sir Fitzroy in the county, the living was procured for him from Lord Derby."

VOLUNTARISM IN THE CHURCH.—The vicar of Aberavon, Glamorganshire, delivered an address on June 7th, on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of a new church, in the course of which he remarked, that the church was being deprived, one by one, of all her ancient emoluments, but he had no doubt that she would be yet emphatically the church of the nation, though separated from the State, which he believed inevitable, as the tendency of all events was in that direction. A local journal containing a notice of this speech, says it was highly praised or blamed according as the parties were real Churchmen or latitudinarians.

ONE EVIL OF STATE INTERFERENCE WITH RELIGION.—Rome is securing without a struggle the re-establishment in Britain of her whole system at the public expense; and it is instructive to notice that this system of separate Romish education at the public expense, conceded by our rulers, and connived at by our churches, is the very thing for

which Rome has so long struggled in vain in America. A statement of grants given by Government down to the end of 1856, to Roman Catholic elementary schools, training colleges, and reformatories, arranged according to counties, compiled from the last report of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, 1856-57, gives these particulars:—Total for England, 53,147l. 7s. 0½d.; total for Wales, 913l. 10s. 1½d.; total for Scotland, 5,247l. 11s. 1½d.; grand total, 59,308l. 8s. 3¾d. The amount of grants stated to have been made to Roman Catholic schools in the Privy Council's Minutes, is 67,738l. 0s. 8d.—*Bath and Cheltenham Gazette*. [One of the grand arguments of the advocates of our State Church is that it is the great bulwark against Romanism. Yet, on the showing of one of them there is less danger from Papal encroachment in America with strict religious equality than in England with a Protestant establishment.]

ANOTHER SIGN OF THE TIMES.—On the 3rd of June, Rev. J. Poulter, of Wellingborough, who studied and passed his examinations at Cambridge years ago, appeared in the Senate House in the costume of a Bachelor of Arts, which degree was duly conferred on him by the Vice-Chancellor, being the first instance of a Dissenting minister taking a degree at either of the older English universities.

RELIGIOUS SECTS IN PRUSSIA.—The *Prussian Moniteur* publishes some statistics concerning the movement of the Roman Catholic Church in Prussia from 1846 to 1855. Prussia possessed, in 1846, 6,041,568 Catholics, and in 1855, 6,352,626. In 1846 there existed 7,185 Catholic churches, with 5,556 priests, and in 1855 7,449 churches, with 5,861 priests. In 1855 the proportion of Catholics was 1,250 to the square mile; that of Protestants 2,071. The number of Catholics per church was 853; that of Protestants 1,144.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER IN AUSTRALIA.—The following is the bill recently passed unanimously by both Legislatures in South Australia, and now waiting the approval of her Majesty in Council:—"Whereas doubts have arisen as to the validity in this province of the marriage of a man with the sister of his deceased wife, it is expedient to remove such doubts. Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor-in-Chief of the province of South Australia, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the said province in this present Parliament assembled:—That all marriages which have been heretofore, or which shall be hereafter duly solemnised within the said province, between any person and his deceased wife's sister, shall be deemed, and are hereby declared valid and of full force and effect, any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding; provided always that it shall not be compulsory for any officiating minister to celebrate such marriages."

Religious Intelligence.

THE BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—The Baptist Southern Association held its meetings at Downton, Wilts, on the 1st and 2nd of June inst. The ministers and messengers met on Tuesday morning for the transaction of business, the Rev. J. T. Collier, the appointed moderator, commencing with prayer. In the afternoon, there was a public meeting, for the reading of the letters from the churches, opened with prayer by the Rev. S. Sincox, and an address delivered by the Rev. T. Morris, of Whitechurch. In the evening, the Rev. Dr. Jennings, of Newport, read and prayed. After which addresses were delivered on the following subjects: By the Rev. J. B. Burt, of Beaulieu, "A Christian Church: the ends for which it exists, or what our Lord intended it to be." By the Rev. S. S. Pugh, of Southampton, "Our Churches now: how far they fulfil this intention." By the Rev. C. Room, of Portsea, "The Duty of the Associated Churches in reference to Home Missionary exertion." On Wednesday morning, at seven o'clock, Brethren Hall, G. H. Davies, Golding, and Tipner prayed, and Brother Jennings delivered an address. At eleven o'clock, the Rev. S. Cox, of Ryde, read and prayed; and the Rev. A. M'Laren, of Southampton, preached from John iv. 37. In the evening, at half-past six, the Rev. P. Bailhache, of Salisbury, read and prayed; and the Rev. T. M. Morris, of Romsey, preached the association sermon from Acts ii. 47; and the Rev. T. Morris, of Whitechurch, closed in prayer the meetings of this interesting gathering. On Tuesday, May 25th, the annual meeting of the Notts and Derbyshire Association was held in the Baptist Chapel at Burton-on-Trent. Letters from the respective Churches in the association were read, showing statistics of a highly favourable character as compared with former years.

THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON ON EPSOM DOWNS.—The Grand Stand at Epsom presented a peculiarly novel appearance on Friday, on the occasion of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon preaching two sermons there, in aid of the Protestant Evangelical Temporary Church at Epsom (the Rev. Mr. Elliott's). Shortly after noon numbers of vehicles of every imaginable description were to be seen traversing the various roads leading to the Downs. The service was held in the large saloon of the Grand Stand, which was crowded, as well as the balcony on the outside. Shortly after three o'clock the reverend gentleman ascended a temporary platform, which had been erected on one side of the saloon, at the back of which the "Union Jack" was suspended. The text selected for the afternoon's discourse was the words in 1 Cor. ix. 24, "Know ye not that they which run in a race run all, but one receiveth the prize? So run, that ye may obtain." In the evening a still greater crowd assembled

in and around the same place, when Mr. Spurgeon preached a second discourse, from Isaiah lv. 1, "Yea, come, buy wine and milk without money and without price." At the close of each service handsome collections were made in aid of the fund for which the services were held.

NEW TABERNACLE.—FAREWELL PRESENTATION TO THE REV. I. VAUGHAN.—On Monday evening week the members and congregation of the New Tabernacle, Old-street-road, assembled in the school-rooms, to the number of about 400, and after partaking of tea, adjourned to the chapel, where a handsome silver tea and coffee service was presented to the Rev. I. Vaughan (the minister of the chapel, who is about to take another charge), accompanied by a neatly-framed portrait and a purse containing 20l. The Rev. Dr. Tidman presided, and the meeting was addressed by Dr. Campbell, Rev. Mr. Herman, and several other ministers.

THE REV. THOMAS BINNEY.—Letters from Mr. Binney have been received, announcing his arrival in Australia in good health and spirits. He lost no time in throwing himself into the work of providing for the religious wants of the colony. Soon after his landing he was present at a meeting, at which the colonists resolved to send the Rev. J. L. Poore as a delegate again to England, for the purpose of inducing thirteen other ministers to come out to Australia.

BANBURY.—The Rev. Joseph Parker has accepted an urgent invitation to become the successor of the Rev. Dr. Halley in the pastorate of the church assembling in Cavendish-street Chapel, Manchester. The decision has been come to under the following interesting circumstances: Mr. Parker having preached three Sundays in the above chapel, was cordially invited to accept the pulpit, but declined on account of a debt of more than 600l. on the chapel at Banbury, which had been built during his ministry. In little more than a fortnight Mr. Parker was informed that the debt need no longer be considered an obstacle, forasmuch as the Manchester people were prepared to discharge it. The information was accompanied by the assurance that all classes had contributed, and that the sums ranged from one half-penny to one hundred pounds. Cavendish Chapel will accommodate two thousand persons, and was erected at a cost of twenty-five thousand pounds.

THERFIELD, HERTS.—The twentieth anniversary of the Independent church at the above place was held on Tuesday, June 1st. The Rev. A. M. Henderson, of London, preached a deeply interesting and impressive sermon in the afternoon, on "Spiritual life." After tea there was a public meeting in the chapel, at which a brief sketch of the origin and past history of the church was given by the pastor, the Rev. D. Davies, B.A., from which it appeared that the inhabitants were first of all awakened from the benighted condition in which a well-endowed State-Church had left them for centuries, by the zeal and earnestness of some Wesleyan evangelists, nearly forty years ago. When they retired from the field the friends at John-street Chapel, Royston, made it one of their village stations, and for some little time supported a minister, then in ill health, to visit the dwellings of the poor, to distribute religious tracts, and occasionally to preach. About this time two of the principal farmers in the village were taken by earnest and intelligent Dissenters, and by their efforts and the help of friends, a chapel was built, in which, after gathering a congregation, a Christian church was organised, under the auspices of the Rev. J. Medway, of Royston, June, 1838, which, amid the many vicissitudes of the past, has abundant reason to "thank God and take courage." Two years ago the people built a very neat residence for their minister adjoining the chapel, the cost of which was defrayed entirely by themselves. But other additional expense has been incurred in improving the chapel, and other necessary matters, amounting to 136l., and by a renewed effort, and with the kind help of friends, this also is happily all but paid off. The prospects of the future are altogether encouraging. The services, in which the Revs. J. Medway, Royston; J. Adams, Sandon; J. Harrison, of Bassingbourn, and W. Robinson, Cambridge, took part, will be long remembered.

ROSS.—Mr. E. H. Davies, of Bristol College, has become the pastor of the Baptist Church in this town.

CONFERENCE ON CHAPEL EXTENSION.—From an advertisement given elsewhere it will be seen that a special conference in connexion with the English Congregational Chapel-Building Society is to be held at Birmingham on the 22nd and 23rd inst.

MISSIONARY LECTURES.—During the past week Mr. John Templeton, treasurer of the Young Men's Missionary Association, has delivered lectures on Heathenism in the Baptist Chapels at Margate, Broadstairs, and Ramsgate. The lectures were illustrated with excellent coloured diagrams, and a number of idols, charms, native productions, &c., and embraced a description of the superstitions and cruelties of idolatry in Africa, India, China, and the South Seas. Each lecture was well attended, especially by young persons, and appeared to excite great interest. The Rev. — Evans (late of Manchester) presided at Margate, the Rev. J. Brook at Broadstairs, and — Foster, Esq., at Ramsgate (the Rev. B. C. Etheridge being unavoidably absent in London). We believe it is the intention of the Young Men's Association to arrange for similar lectures in other country districts during the summer.

THE AMERICAN REVIVAL.—The *New York Independent*, of the 27th ult., says:—"The revival still continues, and in many places with unabated interest.

In fact, some districts not before affected by it are just beginning to be visited; and reports from out-of-the-way places, from which news of passing events is always slow in reaching us, are just coming in. But taking the whole work together, the revival is waning. This decline, however, is natural. It is not to be expected that so intensified a state of religious interest as has been witnessed since last fall, should be perpetual. The wave has, as yet, lost only its crest, and is still rolling with majestic swell over the whole land. A statistical statement of the number of conversions since last October has appeared in some of the daily papers, giving the total thus far at about 200,000. The exact number, of course, can never be given; and how near the present approximates to the truth, it is impossible to say." Messrs. Jackson and Walford announce that the demand for the pamphlet containing the papers on Religious Revivals, read at the late meeting of the Congregational Union, has been so large that the first edition is all exhausted; and they are now printing a second, which will be published at a very cheap rate, so as to place it within reach of the humblest Church-member.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

DEBATES.

IRISH TENANT RIGHT.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday the adjourned debate on the second reading of the Tenants Compensation (Ireland) Bill was resumed by Mr. Serjeant DRASBY, who supported the bill, arguing that, although the legislation it proposed was exceptional, Parliament was bound to legislate exceptionally for Ireland in this matter, to remedy the abuses which sprang from the possession of irresponsible power, and which, by creating a sense of insecurity, obstructed the flow of capital for the employment of labour. Mr. DOBBS opposed and Mr. MONSELL supported the bill. The debate, which was almost entirely restricted to the general principle of making compensation to tenants for improvements, was continued by Irish members, the arguments *pro* and *con* varying little from those repeatedly employed in former discussions of measures of a similar character. Mr. WHITESIDE reviewed the whole question in its different phases, and bearings, and, with reference to this particular measure, declared that, in his opinion, it would be impossible to carry it out practically, and if carried out it would be unjust, and more mischievous to the tenant than to the landlord. He could not therefore assent to the second reading. Mr. MAGUIRE having replied, and the house having divided, the amendment of Sir J. Walsh, that the second reading be deferred for six months, was carried by 200 to 65; so the bill is lost.

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION BILL.

In the House of Lords on Thursday Earl FORTESCUE moved the second reading of this bill.

Earl GREY thought the bill of itself was unimportant, and he should not offer any opposition to it. He saw nothing unreasonable in requiring such a property qualification from members as would guarantee their independence; but the law as it stood was evaded, and the guarantee was weakened. The measure, however, in another point of view was important; he considered it only one of a series put forward by a party that desired to effect a total change in the representative system, a change that would bring it closer to a Democracy; that party knew it was hopeless to propose all they contemplated in any one great scheme; but they were obtaining their object by degrees, and in detail. They should beware how they were drawn into those changes step by step.

Lord EUBURY approved the measure, which might be dealt with on its own merits; he could not consider it as part of any great plan. The Duke of RUTLAND protested against the bill.

The Earl of DERBY thought there was no occasion for the solemn warning Earl Grey had given against sweeping changes; no one would resist such ulterior measures more strenuously than himself. He did not see how the present bill was connected with them; and it did not follow that because the House of Commons had passed this measure it would agree to the changes Earl Grey had alluded to. The House of Commons was at that moment, he believed, considering a bill affecting the 10l. franchise in counties, and that bill he should strongly oppose. So each change should be dealt with by itself, not in reference to others not before them. As to the question of a property qualification, the measure was not important enough to be added to the causes of difference already existing between the two Houses of Parliament. He did not believe the abolition of the qualification would make any substantial difference in the condition of the House of Commons; and the argument that the abolition would encourage men of straw to set up as candidates at elections was met by the fact that this did not happen in Scotland where no qualification was required. As the present law was constantly, almost with connivance, evaded; and as the more rigid restriction had been in the course of years gradually relaxed, he should not oppose the bill.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE supported the measure on its own merits; in a moral sense it was a very important step. When a law was evaded on all occasions they were bound to repeal it, as creating a moral evil. The abolition of the property qualification might well be followed up by a measure abolishing the privilege of arrest for debt enjoyed by members of both houses of Parliament. They might safely remove all such restrictions. If some poorer men did get into Parliament, they were likely to be more

your votes on Sir John Trelawny's Bill, decide that the case argued on Saturday shall be the last of its kind? We challenge you to that, and we will be bail for Mr. Nunneley that, lest the Bill pass, and Mr. Cust and his colleagues will be relieved from further anxiety on account of the scrape in which they have involved themselves.

CHURCH-RATES—THE NEW CAMPAIGN.

Already the Church-rate Bill has been read a first time in the House of Lords, and that without remark or protest from any quarter. Next Tuesday had been fixed by the Duke of Somerset for the second reading, but at the request of Lord Portman he on Monday postponed it.

We are glad of this postponement, because it would have been impossible to have secured by Tuesday next such a petitioning demonstration as we confidently expect. But let not our friends lose a single day in getting their petitions prepared and signed, for, it may be, that next week will be the only available time. This is a work in which individuals may do very much to help the movement. In fact, any one who can write out a petition, in a fair hand, on a sheet of foolscap, may obtain signatures without waiting for any organised movement; though in the case of towns where there are several congregations, it is important that there should be a concerted arrangement for placing a written petition in the hands of the ministers and deacons of every congregation by Saturday night.

Nor ought professed Dissenters only be asked to sign. There are thousands of Churchmen, and of the general public, who will cheerfully join, if the opportunity is afforded them, and shopkeepers, especially, have excellent opportunities for obtaining signatures. The Liberation Society has prepared a small placard, stating that "A Petition lies here for Signature," which may be had on application; and generally, we may state, that if an application be addressed to Dr. Foster, 2, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street, E.C., forms of petition, written petitions, and all necessary directions may be promptly obtained. We learn with pleasure that communications of a gratifying kind are being received from all parts of the country.

In a Suffolk parish it is proposed to insert in the Petition a clause which is applicable to many other places, viz., "That, although in the parish in which your Petitioners reside, these rates have hitherto been unopposed, they have, notwithstanding, been felt to be a grievance; your Petitioners having refrained from opposition from a fear lest it should occasion dissension between them and their neighbours."

At a vestry meeting at St. James's, Westminster, held last week, Mr. Bidgood reminded the vestry that a petition in favour of Sir J. Trelawny's Bill had been agreed to some weeks previously, and should now be presented. Seeing Lord Sydney present, he expressed a hope that his lordship would take charge of it. The Chairman promised that it should be presented, and Lord Sydney expressed his willingness to act on the suggestion made to him.

This evening a public meeting, to petition the Lords, is to be held in the Guildhall, Southampton, Mr. Carvell Williams attending as a deputation. Mr. Williams is also to address meetings at Alton on Thursday, Christchurch on Friday, and Newport on Tuesday next. The inhabitants of Aylesbury meet to-night for the same purpose.

[FORM OF PETITION.]

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament Assembled.
The humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of — [or members of the Congregation worshipping at —, in the county of —] Sheweth,—

That, in the opinion of your Petitioners, there should be no employment of coercion to maintain the worship of the Almighty. That the injustice, and the unseemly contention which it involves, has led many of the parishes of England and Wales to refuse longer to levy Church-rates, and your Petitioners have not learned that any churches are, as a consequence, in a state of decay, or that divine worship has been discontinued for want of the necessary funds.

That your Petitioners believe that in many parishes where rates are not opposed in vestry, they are, nevertheless, regarded as a serious grievance; and they also believe that, unless the law be altered by the Legislature, these parishes will be added to the number of those in which contests are the occasion of dissension.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that the bill abolishing Church-rates, now before your Right Honourable House, may soon become law.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

THE CONFESSIONAL IN BELGRAVIA.

An "indignation" meeting was held on Friday, under the presidency of the Earl of Calthorpe, in St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, with respect to the revival of the Confessional in the parish of St. Paul, Knightsbridge. The clergyman accused is the Rev. Arthur Poole, licensed curate at St. Paul's, and the facts charged against him were, it appears, sufficient to lead the Bishop of London to revoke his licence,

which was done on the 28th of last month. Some of the questions stated to have been asked by this clergyman of women who were induced to go to confession to him are of a most disgusting character. The principal speaker was the Hon. and Rev. F. Baring, who defended the character of the women, and denied that they had come forward for gain, and assured the meeting it was not until he had assured them that it was for the purpose of getting their wrongs redressed, that he could obtain from them the necessary information. He afterwards read the judgment of the Bishop of London, by which the "said Alfred Poole" was removed from office, the reading of which was followed by tremendous cheering. He stated that the conduct of some of the lady visitors had been most abominable in catering for that man's bad propensities. He trusted that the bishops of the country, after such an exposure of the goings on in Belgravia, would see the importance of giving their serious attention to the subject. Mr. Baring read other statements to show that Mr. Poole was "only following his leader," Mr. Liddell, of St. Paul's. The meeting passed a resolution thanking Mr. Baring for the manly course he had pursued. The meeting consisted entirely of gentlemen. There were said to be present 230 members of Parliament, among whom were sixty peers.

As was to be expected, St. Barnabas, Pimlico, was on Sunday densely crowded in expectation that some allusion would be made to the events which have recently come before the public with respect to the Rev. Alfred Poole and his practices at the Confessional. This expectation was not disappointed. It appears that the supporters of the church are more than commonly irritated by the fact that the meeting at which the Hon. and Rev. F. Baring detailed the proceedings of the late curate was held on the feast of St. Barnabas, their patron saint, and at a period when they were endeavouring to collect subscriptions for permanently endowing the church and making the district an independent parish. There was a great crowd inside and out. The Rev. Mr. Ingle officiated. He took for his text the Sixth Commandment, "Thou shalt not kill," or, as we were informed it was otherwise translated, "Thou shalt do no murder." This, of course was, by the usual process of theological torsion, interpreted to refer to murder of souls, murder of good enterprises, murder of reputations, and so on. Mr. Ingle did not, however, enter into any details, or in any way deny or explain the evidence on which the bishop acted. He contented himself with declaring that whoever insinuated any moral guilt to Mr. Poole, or endeavoured to hinder the ecclesiastical system as established in the district, was guilty of the sin of murder. As we have said, the last few days had been a festival at St. Barnabas. The church was more than usually bedecked with flowers, and the initials "S.B." with the interpretation "The Son of Consolation," were placed in a conspicuous place. In connexion with this festival a collection was to be made, and in aid of it the preacher addressed the congregation. He said that the church of St. Barnabas more than ever demanded their support, as it was not merely the church of a district, but in some sense the church of the whole country, for from it went forth an influence which permeated the land. As long as St. Barnabas and its system remained the battle with the wickedness and irreverence of the time would be fought throughout the country. The friends of God's holy catholic truth looked on St. Barnabas as their centre and model. Let them take courage. Not men nor devils would be able to prevail against them. The preacher concluded a sermon of much vivacity and some eloquence by beseeching his hearers to persevere in their course of well-doing, and so put to silence the ignorance of foolish men. Beyond a few ejaculatory explanations from persons near the door at the most spirited hits of Mr. Ingle there was no manifestation of feeling whatever.

Mr. Poole has written a long letter to the *Times*, embodying the following statements:—

1. I most solemnly and emphatically declare that the whole of the filthy and disgusting statements which the Hon. and Rev. F. Baring has thought it right to make public are, as far as I am concerned, entire and deliberate falsehoods.

2. I have already made this denial to the Bishop of London, who has more than once told me that he placed no reliance on the evidence of these persons; and, moreover, I have it under his lordship's hand, that he "fully admitted that the statements I had made to him tended to lead him to look with much suspicion upon the particular evidence laid before him."

3. That I applied to the bishop to grant me a Commission, under the Church Discipline Act, to try the truth or falsehood of these accusations; which, however, his lordship refused to grant me.

4. That I requested the bishop to grant me the common and ordinary justice of having my accusers face to face, and of being fairly heard, before my license was formally withdrawn: and this also his lordship saw fit to refuse.

5. That his lordship has told me that the grounds on which he has thought fit to withdraw my license are "quite independent of that evidence," and arise entirely out of certain admissions which his lordship took down in writing. These admissions were made by me in a conversation with his lordship, relating to the practice of confession at St. Barnabas, several weeks before I had any reason to suppose that any proceedings were intended against me. I have again and again asked for a copy of these admissions, but no notice has been taken of my request.

6. That his lordship told me that I should be "quite justified in exercising my right of appeal to the archbishop, and that any opportunity I might desire of having my case more fully stated, would in all probability occur on such appeal."

7. That my legal advisers are now engaged in preparing the measures which may be considered necessary to carry the case before a higher tribunal.

8. That I have instructed my legal advisers to consider how far, by means of a prosecution against Mr. Baring or any other persons, it may be in my power to test the truth or falsehood of the abominable and disgusting charges he has brought against me.

9. That in case there should be—as I am advised there may be—technical difficulties in the way, if Mr. Baring will remove those difficulties and enable me to bring the charges for trial before any tribunal, ecclesiastical or civil, I will pledge myself to do so.

10. I deny that I am, or ever have been, as charged in your leading article, "in the habit of inviting and even compelling women of all ages to make confession of their mental habits, as well as their actual words and deeds, as the condition of receiving the Sacrament of Communion," or as the condition of any other office or participation in the sacramental alms, or for any charity which it has ever been in my power to dispense.

CHURCH-RATE RECORD.

FAVERSHAM.—This town has been the scene of a Church-rate contest which has terminated in the defeat of the pro-rate party. A vestry meeting was held in the parish church on Monday, the 31st ult., when the churchwardens' accounts (containing a variety of illegal items) were examined and passed. The churchwardens then asked for a rate of 5d. in the pound, for the current year, upon which Mr. F. W. Monk moved as an amendment, "that a rate of 3d. in the pound be granted to pay the amount due to the loan commissioners; but that no rate be granted for any other purpose." The amendment was carried by a large majority, but the wardens demanded a poll of the parish, which took place on Wednesday. At the close of the poll it was found that out of 231 who had recorded their votes 168 had decided in favour of the amendment; but in consequence of the plurality of votes possessed by many of the advocates of the Church-rate system, 124 votes were given in favour of the 5d. rate, and 174 for the amendment. Although the anti-rate party has gained a decided victory the parish is not free from the payment of a Church-rate, because a considerable amount was borrowed some few years since for the repair of the church, and a rate of 2d. or 3d. in the pound must be annually made for the re-payment of this debt. Your correspondent states that it may be clearly understood, that although Faversham must still pay a Church-rate she is from Church-rate free.

CHURCH-RATES IN BROMPTON.—A vestry meeting was held on Thursday in the vestry of the parish church of the Holy Trinity, Brompton, Middlesex, and on the Rev. Dr. Irons, the chairman, putting it to the meeting "That a Church-rate of 1d. in the pound be granted," an amendment was proposed "That no rate be granted." The amendment was seconded, and put to the meeting, but was lost by a considerable majority. Mr. Sills then demanded a poll of the parish on the question "That no rate be granted," but the chairman refused to allow a poll. A protest was then made against the refusal to grant a poll, and the chairman promised that the protest should be entered on the minutes. The original motion was then put and carried by a large majority. A case containing a statement of the above facts has been laid before council, and he has advised that the rate is good for nothing and cannot be enforced, for that the refusal of the chairman to accede to the demand for a poll makes the rate illegal, for the demand is a matter of right on any question, from the first item in the estimate down to the final motion for a rate, and may be made successively upon every question which may be raised during the vestry meeting. The only exception is on a motion for an adjournment, because practically the grant of a poll on that would be to adjourn, in order to decide whether the vestry should adjourn.

THE CONTEST IN ST. CLEMENT DANES has resulted in the triumph of the Church-rate party. The numbers at the close of the poll yesterday afternoon were as follows:—For the rate, 32; against, 81.

THE GOVERNMENT ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.—A correspondent of the *Record*, animadverting on the gross disregard for public opinion and religious feeling shown by Lord Derby in his Church appointments, says:—"The living of Pulham St. Mary, in Norfolk, worth 1,300l. a year, was the other day given by Lord Derby to the Rev. Frederic William Freeman, living in Stowmarket, and incumbent of the neighbouring parish of Little Finborough, a parish with fifty-five inhabitants and of the value of 11l. I am told that as soon as the vacancy occurred Mr. Freeman set off to London, waited on Sir Fitzroy Kelly and Lord Stradbroke, and simply and solely as a man who had been useful in securing Sir Fitzroy in the county, the living was procured for him from Lord Derby."

VOLUNTARIISM IN THE CHURCH.—The vicar of Aberavon, Glamorganshire, delivered an address on June 7th, on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of a new church, in the course of which he remarked, that the church was being deprived, one by one, of all her ancient emoluments, but he had no doubt that she would be yet emphatically the church of the nation, though separated from the State, which he believed inevitable, as the tendency of all events was in that direction. A local journal containing a notice of this speech, says it was highly praised or blamed according as the parties were real Churchmen or latitudinarians.

ONE EVIL OF STATE INTERFERENCE WITH RELIGION.—Rome is securing without a struggle the re-establishment in Britain of her whole system at the public expense; and it is instructive to notice that this system of separate Romish education at the public expense, conceded by our rulers, and connived at by our churches, is the very thing for

which Rome has so long struggled in vain in America. A statement of grants given by Government down to the end of 1856, to Roman Catholic elementary schools, training colleges, and reformatories, arranged according to counties, compiled from the last report of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, 1856-57, gives these particulars:—Total for England, 53,147l. 7s. 0½d.; total for Wales, 913l. 10s. 1½d.; total for Scotland, 5,247l. 11s. 1½d.; grand total, 59,308l. 8s. 3½d. The amount of grants stated to have been made to Roman Catholic schools in the Privy Council's Minutes, is 67,738l. 0s. 8d.—*Bath and Cheltenham Gazette*. [One of the grand arguments of the advocates of our State Church is that it is the great bulwark against Romanism. Yet, on the showing of one of them there is less danger from Papal encroachment in America with strict religious equality than in England with a Protestant establishment.]

ANOTHER SIGN OF THE TIMES.—On the 3rd of June, Rev. J. Poulter, of Wellingborough, who studied and passed his examinations at Cambridge years ago, appeared in the Senate House in the costume of a Bachelor of Arts, which degree was duly conferred on him by the Vice-Chancellor, being the first instance of a Dissenting minister taking a degree at either of the older English universities.

RELIGIOUS SECTS IN PRUSSIA.—The *Prussian Moniteur* publishes some statistics concerning the movement of the Roman Catholic Church in Prussia from 1846 to 1855. Prussia possessed, in 1846, 6,041,568 Catholics, and in 1855, 6,352,626. In 1846 there existed 7,185 Catholic churches, with 5,556 priests, and in 1855 7,449 churches, with 5,861 priests. In 1855 the proportion of Catholics was 1,250 to the square mile; that of Protestants 2,071. The number of Catholics per church was 853; that of Protestants 1,144.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER IN AUSTRALIA.—The following is the bill recently passed unanimously by both Legislatures in South Australia, and now waiting the approval of her Majesty in Council:—"Whereas doubts have arisen as to the validity in this province of the marriage of a man with the sister of his deceased wife, it is expedient to remove such doubts. Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor-in-Chief of the province of South Australia, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the said province in this present Parliament assembled:—That all marriages which have been heretofore, or which shall be hereafter duly solemnised within the said province, between any person and his deceased wife's sister, shall be deemed, and are hereby declared valid and of full force and effect, any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding; provided always that it shall not be compulsory for any officiating minister to celebrate such marriages."

Religious Intelligence.

THE BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—The Baptist Southern Association held its meetings at Downton, Wilts, on the 1st and 2nd of June inst. The ministers and messengers met on Tuesday morning for the transaction of business, the Rev. J. T. Collier, the appointed moderator, commencing with prayer. In the afternoon, there was a public meeting, for the reading of the letters from the churches, opened with prayer by the Rev. S. Sincos, and an address delivered by the Rev. T. Morris, of Whitchurch. In the evening, the Rev. Dr. Jennings, of Newport, read and prayed. After which addresses were delivered on the following subjects: By the Rev. J. B. Burt, of Beaulieu, "A Christian Church: the ends for which it exists, or what our Lord intended it to be." By the Rev. S. S. Pugh, of Southampton, "Our Churches now: how far they fulfil this intention." By the Rev. C. Room, of Portsea, "The Duty of the Associated Churches in reference to Home Missionary exertion." On Wednesday morning, at seven o'clock, Brethren Hall, G. H. Davies, Golding, and Tipner prayed, and Brother Jennings delivered an address. At eleven o'clock, the Rev. S. Cox, of Ryde, read and prayed; and the Rev. A. M'Laren, of Southampton, preached from John iv. 37. In the evening, at half-past six, the Rev. P. Bailhache, of Salisbury, read and prayed; and the Rev. T. M. Morris, of Romsey, preached the association sermon from Acts ii. 47; and the Rev. T. Morris, of Whitchurch, closed in prayer the meetings of this interesting gathering. On Tuesday, May 25th, the annual meeting of the Notts and Derbyshire Association was held in the Baptist Chapel at Burton-on-Trent. Letters from the respective Churches in the association were read, showing statistics of a highly favourable character as compared with former years.

THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON ON EPSOM DOWNS.—The Grand Stand at Epsom presented a peculiarly novel appearance on Friday, on the occasion of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon preaching two sermons there, in aid of the Protestant Evangelical Temporary Church at Epsom (the Rev. Mr. Elliott's). Shortly after noon numbers of vehicles of every imaginable description were to be seen traversing the various roads leading to the Downs. The service was held in the large saloon of the Grand Stand, which was crowded, as well as the balcony on the outside. Shortly after three o'clock the reverend gentleman ascended a temporary platform, which had been erected on one side of the saloon, at the back of which the "Union Jack" was suspended. The text selected for the afternoon's discourse was the words in 1 Cor. ix. 24, "Know ye not that they which run in a race run all, but one receiveth the prize? So run, that ye may obtain." In the evening a still greater crowd assembled

in and around the same place, when Mr. Spurgeon preached a second discourse, from Isaiah lv. 1, "Yea, come, buy wine and milk without money and without price." At the close of each service handsome collections were made in aid of the fund for which the services were held.

NEW TABERNACLE.—FAREWELL PRESENTATION TO THE REV. I. VAUGHAN.—On Monday evening week the members and congregation of the New Tabernacle, Old-street-road, assembled in the school-rooms, to the number of about 400, and after partaking of tea, adjourned to the chapel, where a handsome silver tea and coffee service was presented to the Rev. I. Vaughan (the minister of the chapel, who is about to take another charge), accompanied by a neatly-framed portrait and a purse containing 20l. The Rev. Dr. Tidman presided, and the meeting was addressed by Dr. Campbell, Rev. Mr. Herman, and several other ministers.

THE REV. THOMAS BINNEY.—Letters from Mr. Binney have been received, announcing his arrival in Australia in good health and spirits. He lost no time in throwing himself into the work of providing for the religious wants of the colony. Soon after his landing he was present at a meeting, at which the colonists resolved to send the Rev. J. L. Poore as a delegate again to England, for the purpose of inducing thirteen other ministers to come out to Australia.

BANBURY.—The Rev. Joseph Parker has accepted an urgent invitation to become the successor of the Rev. Dr. Halley in the pastorate of the church assembling in Cavendish-street Chapel, Manchester. The decision has been come to under the following interesting circumstances: Mr. Parker having preached three Sundays in the above chapel, was cordially invited to accept the pulpit, but declined on account of a debt of more than 600l. on the chapel at Banbury, which had been built during his ministry. In little more than a fortnight Mr. Parker was informed that the debt need no longer be considered an obstacle, forasmuch as the Manchester people were prepared to discharge it. The information was accompanied by the assurance that all classes had contributed, and that the sums ranged from one half-penny to one hundred pounds. Cavendish Chapel will accommodate two thousand persons, and was erected at a cost of twenty-five thousand pounds.

THURFIELD, HERTS.—The twentieth anniversary of the Independent church at the above place was held on Tuesday, June 1st. The Rev. A. M. Henderson, of London, preached a deeply interesting and impressive sermon in the afternoon, on "Spiritual life." After tea there was a public meeting in the chapel, at which a brief sketch of the origin and past history of the church was given by the pastor, the Rev. D. Davies, B.A., from which it appeared that the inhabitants were first of all awakened from the benighted condition in which a well-endowed State-Church had left them for centuries, by the zeal and earnestness of some Wesleyan evangelists, nearly forty years ago. When they retired from the field the friends at John-street Chapel, Royston, made it one of their village stations, and for some little time supported a minister, then in ill health, to visit the dwellings of the poor, to distribute religious tracts, and occasionally to preach. About this time two of the principal farms in the village were taken by earnest and intelligent Dissenters, and by their efforts and the help of friends, a chapel was built, in which, after gathering a congregation, a Christian church was organised, under the auspices of the Rev. J. Medway, of Royston, June, 1838, which, amid the many vicissitudes of the past, has abundant reason to "thank God and take courage." Two years ago the people built a very neat residence for their minister adjoining the chapel, the cost of which was defrayed entirely by themselves. But other additional expense has been incurred in improving the chapel, and other necessary matters, amounting to 136l., and by a renewed effort, and with the kind help of friends, this also is happily all but paid off. The prospects of the future are altogether encouraging. The services, in which the Revs. J. Medway, Royston; J. Adams, Sandon; J. Harrison, of Bassingbourn, and W. Robinson, Cambridge, took part, will be long remembered.

ROSS.—Mr. E. H. Davies, of Bristol College, has become the pastor of the Baptist Church in this town.

CONFERENCE ON CHAPEL EXTENSION.—From an advertisement given elsewhere it will be seen that a special conference in connexion with the English Congregational Chapel-Building Society is to be held at Birmingham on the 22nd and 23rd inst.

MISSIONARY LECTURES.—During the past week Mr. John Templeton, treasurer of the Young Men's Missionary Association, has delivered lectures on Heathenism in the Baptist Chapels at Margate, Broadstairs, and Ramsgate. The lectures were illustrated with excellent coloured diagrams, and a number of idols, charms, native productions, &c., and embraced a description of the superstitions and cruelties of idolatry in Africa, India, China, and the South Seas. Each lecture was well attended, especially by young persons, and appeared to excite great interest. The Rev. — Evans (late of Manchester) presided at Margate, the Rev. J. Brook at Broadstairs, and — Foster, Esq., at Ramsgate (the Rev. B. C. Etheridge being unavoidably absent in London). We believe it is the intention of the Young Men's Association to arrange for similar lectures in other country districts during the summer.

THE AMERICAN REVIVAL.—The *New York Independent*, of the 27th ult., says:—"The revival still continues, and in many places with unabated interest.

In fact, some districts not before affected by it are just beginning to be visited; and reports from out-of-the-way places, from which news of passing events is always slow in reaching us, are just coming in. But taking the whole work together, the revival is waning. This decline, however, is natural. It is not to be expected that so intensified a state of religious interest as has been witnessed since last fall, should be perpetual. The wave has, as yet, lost only its crest, and is still rolling with majestic swell over the whole land. A statistical statement of the number of conversions since last October has appeared in some of the daily papers, giving the total thus far at about 200,000. The exact number, of course, can never be given; and how near the present approximates to the truth, it is impossible to say." Messrs. Jackson and Walford announce that the demand for the pamphlet containing the papers on Religious Revivals, read at the late meeting of the Congregational Union, has been so large that the first edition is all exhausted; and they are now printing a second, which will be published at a very cheap rate, so as to place it within reach of the humblest Church-member.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

DEBATES.

IRISH TENANT RIGHT.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday the adjourned debate on the second reading of the Tenants Compensation (Ireland) Bill was resumed by Mr. Serjeant DRAY, who supported the bill, arguing that, although the legislation it proposed was exceptional, Parliament was bound to legislate exceptionally for Ireland in this matter, to remedy the abuses which sprang from the possession of irresponsible power, and which, by creating a sense of insecurity, obstructed the flow of capital for the employment of labour. Mr. DOBBS opposed and Mr. MONSELL supported the bill. The debate, which was almost entirely restricted to the general principle of making compensation to tenants for improvements, was continued by Irish members, the arguments *pro* and *con* varying little from those repeatedly employed in former discussions of measures of a similar character. Mr. WHITEHEAD reviewed the whole question in its different phases and bearings, and, with reference to this particular measure, declared that, in his opinion, it would be impossible to carry it out practically, and if carried out it would be unjust, and more mischievous to the tenant than to the landlord. He could not therefore assent to the second reading. Mr. MAGUIRE having replied, and the house having divided, the amendment of Sir J. Walsh, that the second reading be deferred for six months, was carried by 200 to 65; so the bill is lost.

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION BILL.

In the House of Lords on Thursday Earl FORTEESCUE moved the second reading of this bill.

Earl GREY thought the bill of itself was unimportant, and he should not offer any opposition to it. He saw nothing unreasonable in requiring such a property qualification from members as would guarantee their independence; but the law as it stood was evaded, and the guarantee was weakened. The measure, however, in another point of view was important; he considered it only one of a series put forward by a party that desired to effect a total change in the representative system, a change that would bring it closer to a Democracy; that party knew it was hopeless to propose all they contemplated in any one great scheme; but they were obtaining their object by degrees, and in detail. They should beware how they were drawn into those changes step by step.

Lord EBRURY approved the measure, which might be dealt with on its own merits; he could not consider it as part of any great plan. The Duke of RUTLAND protested against the bill.

The Earl of DERBY thought there was no occasion for the solemn warning Earl Grey had given against sweeping changes; no one would resist such ulterior measures more strenuously than himself. He did not see how the present bill was connected with them; and it did not follow that because the House of Commons had passed this measure it would agree to the changes Earl Grey had alluded to. The House of Commons was at that moment, he believed, considering a bill affecting the 10l. franchise in counties, and that bill he should strongly oppose. So each change should be dealt with by itself, not in reference to others not before them. As to the question of a property qualification, the measure was not important enough to be added to the causes of difference already existing between the two Houses of Parliament. He did not believe the abolition of the qualification would make any substantial difference in the condition of the House of Commons; and the argument that the abolition would encourage men of straw to set up as candidates at elections was met by the fact that this did not happen in Scotland where no qualification was required. As the present law was constantly, almost with connivance, evaded; and as the more rigid restriction had been in the course of years gradually relaxed, he should not oppose the bill.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE supported the measure on its own merits; in a moral sense it was a very important step. When a law was evaded on all occasions they were bound to repeal it, as creating a moral evil. The abolition of the property qualification might well be followed up by a measure abolishing the privilege of arrest for debt enjoyed by members of both houses of Parliament. They might safely remove all such restrictions. If some poorer men did get into Parliament, they were likely to be more

honest than those speculative politicians who supported any Government for the advantages they could obtain for themselves or their friends.

Earl GRANVILLE felt assured the law could not remain in its present state. Lord CAMPBELL spoke briefly in favour of the measure; he had always thought the property qualification inexpedient.

The bill was then read a second time.

On the order of the day for going into committee on the bill on Friday, Earl GREY moved an instruction to the committee to insert a clause, making the members of both Houses of Parliament liable to arrest for debt under the judgment of any court of competent jurisdiction. While they were taking away a security, however imperfect, for the character and independence of the House of Commons, they should abolish a privilege which in the present state of society was a mere scandal, and ought not to exist. The opinion of the house, as indicated in the short discussion that ensued, was opposed to effecting such an object by a mere amendment to the bill under consideration; the proposal should be embodied in a separate measure. Earl Fortescue, Lord Campbell, and the Earl of Derby opposed the amendment, which was negatived, and the bill passed through committee.

EXTENSION OF THE COUNTY FRANCHISE.

In the House of Commons on Thursday Mr. LOCKE KING moved the second reading of his County Franchise Bill. He explained that it differed from the bill of last year in this—he had adopted the exact words of the bill introduced by the Government of Lord Aberdeen; and on that ground he claimed the support of Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Sir Charles Wood, Sir James Graham, and Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. DU CANE moved "the previous question." Short as the bill was, he observed, it involved one of the most important questions submitted to the house during the present session. He did not deny that the county franchise might be very beneficially extended; that there were anomalies and inconsistencies in it; but the greatest anomaly was that, of late years, small towns had begun to usurp a predominating influence over county elections. He ventured to think that it was of the utmost importance to the interests of the country that a settlement of such a question as this should be one that the people would consider final; for frequent constitutional changes were most dangerous. Having stated the principal objections he entertained to passing the bill at this time, he appealed to the opinions of members of no mean authority in the house which fortified the conclusion at which he had arrived.

This amendment was seconded by Mr. MILES, who thought it better to wait till next year.

The house had brought this reform upon itself by constantly calling upon Governments to introduce a Reform Bill. The noble lord the member for London first promised to do so, and he redeemed his pledge. The noble lord the member for Tiverton made a similar promise, but he had not fulfilled it. Lord Derby had stated his intention to bring in a Reform Bill next session. ("No, no!") He was sorry to hear his right hon. friend (Mr. Walpole) say the other night that Lord Derby had promised to consider the question, but had not promised to bring forward any measure. (Hear, hear.) Lord Derby, in his ministerial statement on the 1st of March, said:—

As soon as the pressure of Parliamentary business enables us deliberately and carefully to consider the question, we will direct our attention to the defects which exist in the laws regulating the representation of the people in Parliament, and to the amendments which may be made in those laws; and we will give that attention with the sincere and earnest desire to trifle no longer with this great question, but with the hope that we may be able in the next session of Parliament to lay before the Legislature and the country a measure upon that subject which may for a time settle a matter of such deep importance, and which, if we cannot hope to please everybody—which would indeed be a most extravagant expectation—may at least be accepted as a fair and reasonable measure by all moderate, impartial, and well-educated men.

He understood this as a pledge to introduce a measure in the next Parliament. (Hear.) Under these circumstances he did not think the present measure ought to be taken into consideration, or that the question of Parliamentary reform should be treated piecemeal. If the Government wished to show they were in earnest they must lay before the country a bold and comprehensive measure. Taking the Reform Bill for their basis, they must improve upon it, remove its anomalies, and open the franchise to other classes of her Majesty's subjects. (Hear, hear.)

A pause ensued, after which the Speaker was proceeding to put the question, when Lord PALMERSTON rose and said:—

Mr. Speaker, I waited till the very last moment—(cheers)—when those who are of that opinion must say "No!" or those words would be pronounced that must close the mouths of all who are assembled—I waited, say, until the last moment, in order that the house might know what was the line which her Majesty's Government were about to take on this motion. But as the house is to divide in ignorance of the course which the Government intend to pursue—(cheers)—I rise to answer the eloquent, touching, and moving appeals made to me and to my right hon. friends by those who have moved and spoken upon this amendment.

They had often had occasion this session to feel compassion for the pitiable condition in which the Government were placed—(cries of "Oh!" and cheers)—and were now asked forsooth to give them assistance.

The hon. gentleman said that in February, 1857, there was an insurrection and a mutiny in the ranks of those who supported the late Government, and that the conservative party came to the rescue and afforded them relief. No doubt that was a very charitable action. But, Sir, there was a February 1858 as well as a February 1857. (A laugh.) In February 1858 there was a mutiny and insurrection against the Government, and what did hon. gentlemen opposite then do? Did they come to our assistance? No, they joined the ranks of the insurgents, and overthrew the constituted authori-

ties. (A laugh.) So I put February 1858 as a set off against February 1857.

The late Government, when the bill of last year was introduced, contemplated a Reform Bill, and were of opinion that the house should trust them, and wait for that measure. The present Government, however, were not pledged to produce such a measure, but only to consider the question. He held that this bill was not the bill of last year, and that a person who voted against that bill might consistently vote for this.

I have no objection to bit by bit reform. I think it might be better, perhaps, to leave this measure to be incorporated as part of a more general scheme; but I do not think that the nation at large is at present very anxious for any great fundamental change in our representative system. (Hear, hear.) I believe the House of Commons is much more forward in this matter than the nation whom they represent. (Hear, hear.) I believe the country will be satisfied with very moderate measures. (Hear, hear.) But, at the same time, if I am called on to decide, I cannot concur in thinking the present county franchise ought not to be improved. I, therefore, shall be ready to go into committee with my hon. friend for the purpose of endeavouring to see in what degree and to what extent the county franchise can be reduced consistently with the interests of the county and a due regard to that balance of interests upon which our representative system rests. (Cheers.)

Mr. HENLEY charged Lord Palmerston with inconsistency. He had not said what was the figure at which he would fix the county franchise in the committee.

As to the measure itself, the question asked by his hon. friend the member for Somersetshire was very pertinent,—what could be gained by attempting to legislate this year? The time was gone by. The registration of the counties would have commenced before the bill could be got through the house, even if passed through its stages in a rapid manner. (Hear.) The words of a noble lord in another place had been quoted as to the future intentions of the Government upon the subject. He thought those words were almost as explicit as words could be, and they were used by a man who had not been at all apt to use language and not act fully up to the language which he used. (Cheers.) Therefore he thought it was not unreasonable to ask whether, by the course proposed to be taken by the hon. mover of the bill, they were really facilitating the question being looked into with a view to a general settlement; or whether they were not, by such a move as this, rather throwing impediments in the way of any settlement? (Hear, hear.)

The house then divided on the previous question, i.e., that "the question be now put." The numbers were:—

Ayes	...	...	...	...	226
Noes	...	...	...	...	168
Majority					58

Some cheering followed the declaration of the numbers, and the bill was then read a second time.

UNIVERSITIES (SCOTLAND) BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of the Universities (Scotland) Bill, Mr. BLACK, condemning the measure in strong terms—its sole object is to obtain money; patrons, professors, and students are actuated by the same desire—moved that it should be read a second time that day six months. He spoke on behalf of Edinburgh, where the greatest alarm is felt about the bill. Colonel SYKES, on behalf of Aberdeen, took up the same strain, but entered more minutely into the grievances the bill would inflict on the Aberdeen colleges. Mr. COWAN and Mr. GILPIN also opposed the second reading.

On the other side were Mr. Cuming Bruce, Mr. Stewart, Sir William Dunbar, Mr. Dunlop, Mr. Warren, as an alumnus of the University of Edinburgh, Lord Duncan, Mr. Duff, Mr. Edward Ellice, and Mr. Walter Stirling. Some objections were taken to special clauses, but it was urged upon the Opposition that these could best be dealt with in committee.

The LORD ADVOCATE defended the bill against the assaults of Mr. Black and Colonel Sykes, and expressed his readiness to listen to suggestions.

Mr. BLACK withdrew his amendment on the strength of this promise; and the bill was read a second time.

THE ENGINEERS WATT AND PARK.

In the House of Lords on Friday Lord MALMESBURY, alluding to the question put on the previous evening by the Earl of Airlie, announced that he had since received a communication, stating that the Government of Naples had agreed to pay 3,000*l.* as compensation to the two engineers of the *Cagliari* for their imprisonment; and that it had placed that vessel and the whole of her crew, without any condition, in the hands of her Majesty's Government.

The Earl of CLARENDON inquired if it was certain the *Cagliari* had not been given up to the Government of Sardinia? Lord MALMESBURY repeated that it was to the English Government the vessel had been delivered.

In reply to Lord Campbell, Lord MALMESBURY expressed his belief that the step taken by the Government of Naples would put an end to the dispute between the three countries.

THE LANDOWNERS OF OUDE.

On Friday, on the motion that the House of Commons, at its rising, do adjourn until Monday, Mr. WILSON inquired of the President of the Board of Control whether any distinct information had been received that Lord Canning's proclamation had been issued at Lucknow, and of the result produced upon the Talookdars.

Lord STANLEY said that a proclamation had been issued to the people of Oude, but that it had been considerably modified from the original draught. He had reason to believe that the policy pursued in

Oude was a policy of pacification, and that it had been satisfactory to the landed proprietors. In reply to a question of which notice had been given by Sir E. Perry, he stated that in a private letter received from Lord Canning there were enclosures relating to public matters, but he could not yet say whether they could be laid upon the table without inconvenience to the public service.

NATIONAL DEFENCES.

Sir C. NAPIER inquired of the Chancellor of the Exchequer if it was his intention to ask for an additional vote for seamen and marines in consequence of the vast preparations making in some parts of Europe by sea and land; and whether, when the additional troops were sent to India, it was the intention of the Government to call out an equal number of militia to replace them. He thought, considering the great exertions making in France, and the facilities of communication between the interior and Cherbourg, that the country ought to know the state of our naval defences, and whether we were safe from sudden invasion. He indicated what, in his opinion should be done in order that a powerful fleet might be completely ready for sea on an emergency, and, understanding that 10,000 more troops were going to India, he observed that this would leave the country so much weaker at home.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he had been somewhat alarmed at the question when he saw it announced, thinking that Sir C. Napier had come into possession of some fresh information upon this subject. But this did not appear to be the fact. Her Majesty's Government were deeply sensible of the responsibility cast upon them to defend the country and vindicate its honour; but it was extremely inconvenient to go into the details of our means of defence, or those means which our allies or other states had at their disposal for our annoyance. Sir Charles seemed to imagine that it was the object of even our allies to go to war with us suddenly, without the usual warning, and without any apparent cause. He had not substantiated his allegation that "vast preparations were making in some parts of Europe by sea and land." No information had reached the Government of any extraordinary preparations in France.

I need not reassure the house that at the present moment the relations between the two countries are of a cordial and confidential nature—(Hear, hear)—and that at this moment we are acting with the principal Powers of Europe, and especially with France, in the management and regulation of most delicate and important interests, under circumstances which certainly would seem to indicate that the object, and such I hope will be the result, of all our labours is the maintenance of the peace of Europe, and not its outrageous disturbance—(cheers)—as the hon. and gallant admiral has anticipated. But, speaking generally upon the subject, what I venture to impress upon the house is that it is not the policy or the interest of England always to give credit to foreign Governments for the worst intentions. (Loud cheers.) I must express my opinion that a policy—vigilant I grant it should be, and vigilant I, on the part of her Majesty's Government, pledge myself to the gallant admiral it shall be—(cheers)—and firm, but at the same time conciliatory, just, adapted to settle all those questions of controversy that may arise between the different nations and Governments, is more likely to adjust happily those differences than a policy of suspicion, which is always ready to show to foreign nations that you do not give them credit for those feelings upon which civilisation depends. (Cheers.)

Within the last few hours the Government had had intelligence that one occasion of great disquietude to our foreign relations had happily terminated:—

We have within these few hours received a despatch from Naples, informing us that his Majesty the King of Naples has granted and is prepared immediately to pay adequate, and I may say ample compensation to the English engineers—(loud and repeated cheers);—and, more than that, that the King of Naples has placed the Sardinian ship *Cagliari* and the whole of its crew at the disposal of the Queen of England. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Lyons adds that on the next day the Neapolitan officers are to call upon him to receive his instructions as to the delivery of the ship *Cagliari* to him, and that he awaits the instructions of my noble friend the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In those instructions, which before the house met were despatched to Naples, Mr. Lyons has been instructed to deliver the *Cagliari* and its crew to the command of its late captain, and the general superintendence of Mr. Barber, the consul, who throughout this affair has conducted himself with so much spirit and ability. (Loud cheers.) The *Cagliari*, under the command of the same Sardinian captain, manned with the same Sardinian crew, and under the general authority of Mr. Barber, will sail to Genoa, and there Mr. Barber will deliver the *Cagliari* and its crew to the authorities of the King of Sardinia. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

A very short time ago this affair created great anxiety in the public mind, and if the Government had pursued any other course it might have brought about results of a very different character; but by acting with firmness, yet with conciliation, and in a spirit of justice, they had achieved a new guarantee for maintaining the peace of Europe. In this transaction we had the sympathy of France. He admitted that whatever was the state of our alliances, this country ought to be adequately and completely defended; but what was an adequate and a complete defence must be left to those who were responsible to determine, and the house would give the Government credit for an endeavour to do their duty. He believed that the general state of our alliances with the great Powers of Europe was encouraging to those who desired a continuance of peace. Had the prospect been of a different character, the state of the defences of the country was such as to enable us to defend our shores, if necessary, and to vindicate our honour.

Mr. BENTINCK observed that Mr. Disraeli had not

answered the question put to him. The right hon. gentleman had told the house that he was not aware of any extensive preparations being made abroad. [Mr. DISRAELI: "I said extraordinary, not extensive."] Very well, extraordinary preparations, and he also added that the relations between this country and foreign Powers were of the most cordial description. The house ought to know what our defences were, should any combination of untoward circumstances produce a collision with a neighbouring State.

Mr. LINDSAY hoped that the Government would persevere in the conciliatory policy indicated by Mr. Disraeli.

Mr. BRIGHT ridiculed the notion, the constant bugbear, of a French invasion, which, he said, led to the expenditure of large sums of money in time of peace.

We spend twice as much now as we did twenty years ago, although, as far as any application of that expenditure goes, we have not a single foot of territory more to defend than we had then. I should like to know to what all this tends, and to what length we are to go; because, if ever the unhappy day should arrive in my lifetime, when, instead of spending 22,000,000*l.* on defensive armaments, we shall be spending 44,000,000*l.*, I undertake to prove, by the same arguments as have been used by the two gentlemen who have just addressed the house, that this country is in a state of almost absolute want of defence. I would undertake, with the map of England in my hand, to indicate at least 100 points on which an enemy might land; I could also show that France was inhabited by a large population accustomed to war; I could talk about their avenging Waterloo, and all the other stock stories which are regularly trotted out on occasions of this nature; and I could establish then, as clearly as can be established now, that we were running the greatest possible risk, and that the nation was slumbering while it was on the edge of a most fearful precipice. I know a certain old lady of eighty years of age—(a laugh)—whom some people have been trying to frighten within the last few days. A most plausible circular, written by some professor—of what he is a professor I can't say—was put by some simpleton before the somewhat dimmed eyes of this old lady; but she says, "I am not at all alarmed, for I have lived in the world eighty years, and as long as I can recollect there has always been a story afloat that there was going to be a French invasion." (Laughter.)

He found a justification of his vote, which had displaced the late Ministry, in the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and had replaced it with a Government whose foreign policy was based upon conciliation. All the differences with Naples had arisen from our unseemly conduct towards that State a year and a half ago. A moderate and conciliatory policy had been met by a similar policy on the part of Naples. He had heard Mr. Disraeli's speech, he said, with extreme pleasure, and he believed it would give equal pleasure throughout the country.

Sir C. WOOD vindicated the late Government from the charge of leaving the country in a defenceless state, appealing to the testimony of Lord Derby himself and to the conduct of their successors.

Sir J. PAKINGTON said he had not the slightest distrust of the loyalty and good faith of the Emperor of the French, or any sympathy with alarms which he had heard with very great regret, the only result of which was to create a panic in this country and a feeling of irritation in the minds of our allies. The present Government had exerted themselves to make our defences complete, solely in order to be prepared for any emergency.

I am bound to state that at this time we could at the shortest notice assemble in the Channel a fleet which would, I believe, be able to cope with any that any other Power of Europe could send out. (Hear, hear.) I feel it my duty to make that statement, hoping that I shall not be understood to imply any alarm, but the reverse.

THE INDIAN RESOLUTIONS.

The house then returned into committee upon the resolutions relating to the Government of India, commencing with that part of the fourth resolution which fixed the number of the members of the Council, and which was left abruptly in an imperfect state on the last discussion of the resolutions.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in proposing that the number be not greater than twelve (according to the original resolution the number would have been "not less than twelve, nor more than eighteen"), gave a copious exposition of his views regarding the constitution of the Council, the qualifications, mode of nomination, term of service, and amount of salary of the members. Lord STANLEY moved that the number should not be more than fifteen. After a very long discussion, in which the functions and powers of the Council were the main subject of consideration, the committee divided, when Lord J. Russell's proposal was negatived by 243 to 176, and the number 15 was inserted instead of 12. Lord STANLEY moved to add "and not less than 12;" and this was assented to. The resolution then stood in the following form:—

That in order to assist such Minister of the Crown in the discharge of his duties it is expedient that a Council be appointed of not more than fifteen members, and not less than twelve.

Lord STANLEY moved the next resolution:—

That, in order to secure the greatest amount of knowledge in the management of the affairs of India, it is advisable that the principal portion of the members of the Council shall have served in India for a term of years to be limited by statute.

Mr. GREGSON moved to insert the words "or resided" after "served." This amendment was agreed to, and the resolution thus amended was adopted.

OATHS BILLS.

In the House of Lords on Monday, the Earl of CLANCARTY gave notice that when the bills relative to the admission of the Jews came up for a second reading he should move that they be deferred for six months.

The Earl of MALMESBURY was sorry to say that his noble friend Lord Derby was unable to attend the

house in consequence of indisposition, and he was afraid that he would be detained from public business for the rest of the week. In these circumstances he thought it would be desirable to postpone these bills for the present.

Lord REDESDALE thought, if the question of the admission of the Jews was to be settled by compromise, it would be better, instead of passing new bills, that the compromise should proceed upon the basis of the existing bill, and should come from the other House of Parliament. If there was a disposition on the part of the house to accede to a compromise, that course would be more regular than the mode of proceeding by new bills.

Lord BROUGHAM thought there was much advantage in proceeding by compromise upon this question. The law of Parliament was that, without taking any oaths, a Jew or Catholic or Unitarian might serve on any committee of the House of Commons, however important it might be, and in his opinion it would be disgraceful to the house to allow such an anomalous state of things to remain. It being settled that without taking any oaths five-tenths of the most important functions of a member of the House of Commons could be performed, he hoped the existence of such an anomaly would have the effect of drawing their lordships' serious attention to the subject, and lead them to waive their objections to the clause which would admit the Jews to Parliament. (Hear, hear.)

Lord CAMPBELL thought that in the absence of the noble earl at the head of the Government it would be better for this discussion to cease. He was personally anxious that some compromise should be agreed upon.

The subject was then allowed to drop.

THE MILITIA.

In answer to questions put by the Duke of BUCLEUGH, in reference to calling out and training the militia, and the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the organisation of the militia staff,

Lord HARDINGE stated that a Commission would be appointed to inquire into the subject; the instructions to the Commission had not yet been published; the points involved in the Duke of Buccleugh's questions would be fully investigated by the Commission. A portion of the militia would be called out for training during the next autumn.

Earl GREY thought it should be decided whether the militia was to be a separate force, or a reserve for furnishing recruits to the regular army. At present it competed with the army in recruiting.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE believed that such questions would be best considered by the Commission, which he understood would make a very full inquiry. The militia might be both a local force, and also a valuable means of filling up the ranks of the army.

THE INDIAN RESOLUTIONS.

The House of Commons having on Monday resolved itself into committee on the Indian Government resolutions,

Lord STANLEY moved the fifth resolution:—

That with a view to the efficiency and independence of the Council it is expedient that it should be partly nominated and partly elected.

In proposing that a portion should be elected, the Government were improving rather than departing from the present system. He did not confound the principle of election with that of representation; he proposed it as a means whereby the services of men at once eminent and independent might be obtained. The constituency, to be proposed in a subsequent resolution, would consist of proprietors of East India stock, holders of Indian railway shares, and retired officers in the various branches of the Indian service, forming an aggregate number of between 7,000 and 8,000, embodying a large amount of persons interested in Indian affairs, and a large amount combining with a knowledge of Indian administration, freedom from political bias.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved, by way of amendment, that the members of the Council be appointed by her Majesty. This, he said, was the regular mode of appointment; every one knew from whom the appointment emanated, and there was the constitutional security that there was a person responsible for any unfit appointment. If a change was to be made, in his opinion it ought to be complete. He objected to the proposed constituency; with the exception of retired Indian servants, they would feel no special interest in the welfare of India. If Lord Stanley should succeed in his proposition, and ten out of fifteen or eight out of twelve of the Council should be returned by his electoral body, he would give rise to a system of corruption. He (Lord John) would have all the members nominated by the Crown, through a Minister of the Crown, responsible for what he did.

Sir J. GRAHAM said, he had been of opinion from the first that a change in the government of India at the present moment was most inopportune, and high authorities were of opinion that at this time it was inexpedient. But he admitted that effect must be given to the decision of the house. Although the Court of Directors of the East India Company had yet had no accuser, Mr. Bright had desired to have a Council as unlike that Court as possible. So far from this, he (Sir James) desired to reduce the change to a *minimum*, and, in the main, to make the Council as like the Court of Directors as possible. Sir Charles Wood had said that a better Council than the Court no man ever had to aid him, whereas Sir G. Lewis regarded the present system as cumbersome and inefficient. The house having resolved that the Government of India should be transferred from the Company to the Crown, and that there should be a Council to assist the Indian Minister, he would build upon the old foundation. He was disposed to think, on the whole, that the members of the Council should be nominated in the bill; that

they should hold office during good behaviour, equivalent to holding it for life; but that a large portion of the present Court of Directors should be among the persons nominated. He was prepared, he said, to vote for this resolution, but not for the 7th, which established a constituency like that indicated by Lord Stanley for the elected members.

Lord STANLEY said that Sir J. Graham's proposition was complex in its character and required consideration, but that proposition, or any other of an analogous character, fell within the scope and terms of the resolution, and the committee did not pledge itself by adopting it to any expedient for framing a constituency. The Government merely desired to place some check upon the uncontrolled nomination of the Crown.

Lord PALMERSTON said he did not think that Sir J. GRAHAM had proposed a plan that would solve the difficulty. He had argued against the principle of election, and was yet prepared to vote for a resolution which embodied that principle.

Mr. GLADSTONE said it would be impossible to have an independent Council free from suspicion if the principle of nomination for a term renewable by the Crown were adopted; and if the nomination were for life the offices might lapse into sinecures, or the holders might become incompetent. It was difficult, therefore, to get over the objections to nomination by the Crown. The favourable manner in which Sir J. Graham's proposition had been received by the committee, in his opinion, held out a prospect of its ultimate acceptance. The soundness of its principle rendered it likely that it would secure increased favour; it recommended itself, first, by its merits, and, secondly, as a mode of escape from a difficulty.

After a further discussion, in which Sir J. GRAHAM gave a fuller exposition of his suggestion for combining the two principles, and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER reminded the committee that the resolution did not pledge it to approve any specific mode of election or any particular constituency, a division took place—

For Lord John Russell's amendment... 185
Against it 250

Majority for Government ... 65

The question upon the resolution being put, Lord GODERICH moved that the Chairman report progress, in order to afford time for the consideration of Sir J. Graham's proposition. This motion was negatived upon a division by 239 to 155.

The resolution, after a few words of explanation from Lord J. RUSSELL and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, was then agreed to, and the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In reply to a question from Mr. Gregory, touching the fulfilment of our treaty with Persia, Mr. SYMOUR FITZGERALD said that the British officers sent to Herat to see that the stipulations of the treaty were fulfilled, had satisfactorily performed their task and had returned. The independence of Herat, as guaranteed in the treaty of peace with Persia, has been fully recognised. The Government have no reason to suspect that the stipulations of the treaty will in any respect be evaded.

On the motion of Mr. FITZROY, a copy of the record of an adjudication of bankruptcy against Mr. John Townsend, the member for the borough of Greenwich, was ordered to be laid before the house.

Mr. ROEBUCK has given notice that on Tuesday, the 29th inst., he should move resolutions to the following effect:—

That the privileges of the Hudson's Bay Company which are about to expire ought not to be renewed. That the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company ought to be ascertained by legal proceedings. That so much of the Hudson's Bay territory as is fit for colonisation ought to be erected into colonies and thrown open to emigrants, and that the whole of the territory to the west of the Rocky Mountains, including Queen Charlotte's and Vancouver's Islands, should be constituted a new and separate colony.

Replying to Mr. J. B. Smith, Lord STANLEY stated that despatches had been sent out to India effectually disallowing the annexation of the principality of Dhar.

Lord GODERICH asked whether it was true, as stated by Mr. Mason, the United States' Minister to France, that the British Government had informed Count Walewski that they would not object to the Regis scheme while the wants of the British colonies are supplied by the Coolie trade? Mr. FITZGERALD said that Mr. Mason must have gravely misapprehended the facts. In the whole course of our communications with the French Government, in reference to what is called the scheme of free emigration, we expressed our regret that such a scheme had been originated, and still more that it was persisted in, and have made no admissions like those described by Mr. Mason. The British Government has strongly objected to the scheme; and at the suggestion of Lord Derby, the French Government has agreed to appoint a person to accompany another person to be appointed by the British Government, for the purpose of making inquiries on the spot.

In answer to Lord Brougham, Lord MALMESBURY stated he was not prepared to give any information respecting the occurrences described as having taken place on board a French vessel on the African coast, engaged in the transport of free Negro emigrants.

On Monday Royal assent was given by commission to a number of private bills, and also to the Franchise Prisons, Non-parochial Registers, Stamp Duty on Passports, Chelsea Hospital, Purchase of Lands, Metropolitan Board of Works, and Victoria-park Approaches Bills.

Sir W. VERNER having inquired whether the Government had received any account of a process

sion in the streets of Tuam, which procession was composed of priests and others of the Church of Rome, in their ecclesiastical costume, and carrying the Host, and whether such procession was conformable to law, Mr. WHITESIDE replied that statements had been published respecting the occurrence of such a procession, but it did not appear to have been held in the streets of Tuam.

There are now fifty petitions before the House of Commons, signed by nearly 20,000 persons, for the adoption of universal suffrage.

On Monday, Mr. HUMS asked if the Government contemplated the appointment of Presbyterian military chaplains in the chief garrison towns of the kingdom? General PEAR said that it was the intention of the Government to appoint additional Presbyterian and Roman Catholic assistant chaplains. Those appointments would be proportioned to the number of Roman Catholic and Presbyterian soldiers; and they would thus be placed on the same footing as their Protestant brethren. These chaplains would be placed where their services were most required. Where there were no chaplains the troops attended the churches of the several clergymen to whose denomination they belonged. Heretofore the services of the chaplains had been paid for in different proportions; but henceforth they would be paid exactly in the same way.

DIVISION ON THE CHURCH-RATE ABOLITION BILL.

The following are the names of the members who voted for and against the third reading of this bill on Tuesday. The numbers were, for the third reading, 266; against, 203:—

MAJORITY.		
Adair, H. E.	Elliot, Hon. J. E.	O'Brien, P.
Agar-Ellis, Hn L. G.	Ennis, J.	O'Connell, Capt.
Agnew, Sir A.	Euston, Earl of	O'Donoghue, The
Alcock, T.	Evans, Sir D. L.	Ogilvy, Sir J.
Anderson, Sir J.	Evans, T. W.	Osborne, R.
Antrobus, E.	Ewart, W.	Paget, C.
Ashley, Lord	Ewart, J. C.	Paget, Lord C.
Atherton, W.	Ewing, H. E. C.	Paxton, Sir J.
Ayrton, A. S.	Fenwick, H.	Pease, H.
Bagshaw, J.	Finlay, A. S.	Pechell, Sir G. B.
Bagshaw, R. J.	Fitzgerald, W. R. S.	Perry, Sir T. E.
Bagwell, J.	Fitzgerald, Hon. J.	Phillips, R. N.
Bailey, C.	Fitzroy, Rt. Hn. H.	Pigott, F.
Baines, Rt. Hn. M. T.	Fitzwilliam, C. W.	Pilkington, J.
Ball, E.	Foley, J. H.	Pinney, Colonel
Baring, H. B.	Foley, H. W.	Power, N.
Baring, T. G.	Forster, C.	Pryse, E. L.
Barnard, T.	Forster, W. O.	Pugh, D.
Bass, M. T.	Fortescue, Hn. F. D.	Ramsden, Sir J. W.
Baxter, W. E.	Fortescue, C. S.	Ramsay, Sir A.
Beale, S.	Fox, W. J.	Rawlinson, Sir H. C.
Berkeley, Hn. H. F.	Freeston, Colonel	Rebow, J. G.
Berkeley, P. W. F.	Garnett, W. J.	Ricardo, J. L.
Biddulph, R. M.	Gibson, Rt. Hn. T. M.	Ricardo, O.
Biggs, J.	Gifford, Earl of	Ridley, G.
Black, A.	Gilpin, C.	Robartes, T. J. A.
Blake, J.	Glyn, G. C.	Roebuck, J. A.
Bland, L. H.	Glyn, G. G.	Roupey, W.
Bonham-Carter, J.	Glyn, G. C.	Roupey, W.
Bouverie, Hn. E. P.	Goderich, Viscount	Russell, A.
Bouverie, Hn. P. P.	Graham, Hn. Sir J.	Russell, F. W.
Bowler, G.	Greene, J.	Salisbury, E. G.
Brady, J.	Gregson, S.	Schneider, H. W.
Brand, Hon. H.	Gronfell, C. W.	Scholefield, W.
Bright, J.	Greville, Col. F.	Scholefield, W.
Briscoe, J. I.	Grey, R. W.	Serpe, G. P.
Brown, J.	Hadfield, G.	Seymour, H. D.
Bruce, Lord E.	Hall, Rt. Hon. Sir B.	Shafto, B. D.
Bruce, H. A.	Hamilton, Captain	Sheridan, R. B.
Buchanan, W.	Hanbury, R.	Sheridan, H. B.
Buckley, Gen.	Hankey, T.	Smith, J. A.
Butler, C. S.	Hardcastle, J. A.	Smith, Rt. Hn. R. V.
Buxton, C.	Harris, J. D.	Smith, Sir F.
Byng, Hon. G.	Hartington, Mar. of	Smyth, Colonel
Caird, J.	Hatchell, John	Somerville, Sir W. M.
Calcutt, F. M.	Hendland, T. E.	Stanley, Lord
Campbell, R. J. R.	Hensage, G. F.	Stanley, Hn. W. O.
Cardwell, Hon. E.	Hodgson, K. D.	Stapleton, J.
Cavendish, Hn. W.	Horsman, Rt. Hn. E.	Steel, J.
Choctham, J.	Howard, Hn. C. W. G.	Stuart, Lord J.
Cholmeley, Sir M. J.	Hudson, G.	Stuart, Colonel
Clay, J.	Ingham, R.	Sullivan, M.
Clifford, C. C.	Jackson, W.	Sykes, Col. W. H.
Clifford, Col.	Jervoise, Sir J. C.	Talbot, C. R. M.
Clive, G.	Johnstone, Sir J.	Tancred, H. W.
Codrington, Gen.	Kershaw, J.	Taylor, S. W.
Cogan, W. H. F.	Kingslake, A. W.	Thompson, General
Colebrooke, Sir T.	Kingslake, J. A.	Thornley, T.
Coningham, W.	Kingscote, R. C.	Thornhill, W. P.
Conyngnam, Lord	Kinnaird, Hn. A.	Tite, W.
Copeland, W. T.	Kirk, W.	Tollmach, Hon. F.
Cotterell, Sir H. G.	Knatchbull-Hugues	Tomlin, G.
Cowan, C.	Labouchere, Rt. Hn. H.	Townsend, J.
Craufurd, E. H. J.	Langton, J. H.	Trueman, C.
Crook, J.	Langton, H. G.	Turner, J. A.
Crosley, F.	Lindsay, W. S.	Vane, Lord H.
Dalglish, R.	Locke, Joseph	Villiers, Rt. Hn. C. P.
Dashwood, Sir G.	Locke, John	Vivian, Hn. J. C.
Davis, Sir H. R. F.	Lowe, Rt. Hon. R.	Watkins, Col. L.
Deasy, R.	Macarthy, A.	Weguelin, T. M.
Denison, Hn. W. H.	MacCann, J.	Westhead, J. P. B.
Dent, J. D.	Mackinnon, W. A.	Whitman, J.
De Vere, S. E.	Maguire, J. P.	White, J.
Dilwyn, L. L.	Marsh, M. H.	Wickham, H. W.
Divett, E.	Marshall, W.	Wilcox, B. M. G.
Duff, M. E. G.	Martin, C. W.	Williams, W.
Duff, Major	Martin, P. W.	Wiltoughby, Sir H.
Duke, Sir J.	Massey, W. N.	Wilson, J.
Dunbar, S. W.	Matheson, A.	Winnington, Sir T. E.
Duncan, Viscount	Mellor, J.	Wise, J. A.
Duncombe, T.	Mills, T.	Wood, Rt. Hn. Sir C.
Dundas, F.	Mitchell, T. A.	Wood, W.
Dunkellin, Lord	Modatt, G.	Wyld, J.
Dunlop, A. M.	Morris, D.	Wyvill, M.
Dutton, Hn. R. H.	Napier, Sir C.	Young, A. W.
Ebrington, Viscount	Nicoll, D.	
Egerton, E. C.	Norrey, Sir D. J.	
Ellice, Rt. Hn. E.	Norris, J. T.	
Ellice, E.	North, F.	

MINORITY.

Adams, W. H.	Beach, W. W. B.	Browne, Lord J. T.
Adlerley, Rt. Hn. C.	Beckwith, Earl of	Bruce, Major C.
Akroyd, E.	Beecroft, G. S.	Bruce, H.
Alexander, J.	Bennet, P.	Buller, Sir J. Y.
Amsley, Hon. H.	Beatson, G. W.	Burgley, Lord
Arbuthnot, Hn. Gn.	Beresford, Rt. Hn. W.	Burrell, Sir C. M.
Baillie, H. J.	Blackburn, F.	Cairns, Sir H. M. C.
Baring, H. B.	Blackmore, T. W. B.	Calcraft, J. H.
Baring, T.	Bolton, Col.	Carden, Sir R. W.
Barnard, T. T.	Bothfield, B.	Carnac, Sir J. R.
Barrow, W. H.	Bramley Moore, J.	Cartwright, Col.
Bathurst, A. A.	Bramston, T. W.	Cavendish, Hon. G.

Cayley, E. S.	Heathcote, Sir W.	Newport, Viscount
Charlesworth, J. C.	Heathcote, Hon. G.	Niabet, R. P.
Child, S.	Henley, Rt. Hn. J.	Noel, Hon. G. J.
Clive, Hon. R. W.	Hill, Lord, E.	North, Colonel
Close, M. C.	Hill, Hon. R. C.	Ossulston, Lord
Cobbold, J. C.	Hodgson, W. N.	Pakenham, Colonel
Codrington, Sir W.	Hope, A. J. B. B.	Palmer, R.
Cole, Hon. H. A.	Hopwood, J. T.	Pennant, Hon. Col.
Collins, T.	Hornby, W. H.	Pevensey, Viscount
Conolly, T.	Horsfall, T. B.	Philips, J. H.
Coote, Sir C. H.	Hotham, Lord	Pugh, D.
Corry, Rt. Hn. H.	Hume, W. W. E.	Puller, C. W. G.
Cross, R. A.	Hunt, G. W.	Robertson, P. F.
Curzon, Viscount	Jermyn, Earl	Russell, Lord J.
Dalkeith, Earl of	Johnstone, Hon. H.	Rust, J.
Damer, L. D.	Johnstone, J. J. H.	Schlatter-Booth, G.
Deedes, W.	Jolliffe, Sir W. G. H.	Scott, Major
Disraeli, Rt. Hn. B.	Jolliffe, H. H.	Seymer, H. K.
Dobbs, W. C.	Jones, D.	Sibthorp, Major
Dod, J. W.	Kendall, N.	Smollett, A.
Drummond, H.	Kerrison, Sir E. C.	Somerset, Colonel
Du Cane, C.	King, J. K.	Spooner, R.
Duncombe, Hon. A.	King, E. B.	Stanhope, J. B.
Duncombe, Hon. Col.	Knatchbull, W. F.	Stirling, W.
Du Pre, C. G.	Knightley, R.	Stewart, Sir M. R. S.
East, Sir J. B.	Knox, Colonel	Sturt, H. G.
Edwards, H.	Langton, W. G.	Taylor, Colonel
Egerton, Sir P. G.	Lefroy, A.	Tempest, Lord A. V.
Egerton, W. T.	Lennox, Lord A. F.	Tollmach, J.
Elmley, Viscount	Lennox, Lord H. G.	Tollmach, J.
Emlyn, Viscount	Leslie, C. P.	Trollope, Rt. Hn. Sir J.
Estcourt, Rt. Hn. T.	Lewis, Rt. Hn. Sir G.	Vance, J.
Farquhar, Sir M.	Lockhart, A. E.	Vansittart, G. H.
Fellowes, E.	Lopes, Sir M.	Vansittart, W.
Ferguson, Sir R.	Lovaine, Lord	Verner, Sir W.
Foljambe, F. J. S.	Lowther, Hon. Col.	Waddington, H. S.
Forde, Col.	Lowther, Captain	Walpole, Admiral
Forster, Rt. Hn. C. L.	Lyall, G.	Walpole, Rt. Hn. S. H.
Forster, Sir G.	Lygon, Hon. F.	Walsh, Sir J.
Galway, Viscount	Macartney, G.	Warren, S.
Gard, R. S.	Macaulay, K.	Welby, W. E.
Gilpin, Colonel	Mackie, J.	Whiteside, Rt. Hn. J.
Gladstone, Rt. Hn. W.	McClintock, J.	Whitmore, H.
Goddard, A. L.	Mainwaring, T.	Williams, Colonel
Gore, W. R. O.	Manners, Lord J.	Willoughby, J. P.
Gray, Captain	March, Earl of	Wilson, A.
Greaves, E.	Maxwell, Hon. Col.	Wortley, Rt. Hn. J. S.
Greenwood, J.	Miles, W.	Wrightson, W. B.
Griffith, C. D.	Miller, T. J.	Wyndham, General
Grogan, E.	Mills, A.	Wyndham, H.
Haddo, Lord	Montgomery, Sir G.	Wyndham, W.
Hall, General	Moody, C. A.	Wynn, Colonel
Hamilton, Lord C.	Morgan, O.	Wynne, W. E.
Hamilton, G. A.	Mowbray, Rt. Hn. J. R.	
Hamilton, J. H.	Nase, Lord	
Hardy, G.	Neeld, J.	
Hayes, Sir E.	Newdegate, C. N.	

FOR	AGAINST.
Mr. B. D. Mangles	Mr. J. H. Gurney
Mr. Adeane	Mr. J. Wynne
Sir T. O'Brien	Hon. J. Percy
Lord Raynham	Mr. Clark
Earl of Lincoln	Sir W. W. Wynn
Mr. Martin	Sir J. Bailey
Mr. Devereux	Mr. Farnham
Mr. Handley	Lord Newark
Mr. Portman	Sir J. Pakington
Mr. Ingram	Mr. Scott
Mr. Williams	Hon. C. Trefusis
Mr. Western	Mr. Wigram
Mr. Luce	Sir R. G. Booth
Colonel Tynte	Captain Bunbury
Mr. Traill	Mr. Franklyn
Mr. Rich	Hon. H. Liddell
Mr. W. Brown	Mr. Holt
Mr. Grenfell	Lord Ingestre
Mr. R. W. Crawford	Mr. Miller (Armagh)
Mr. D. Marjoribanks	Mr. Repton
Mr. Locke King	Lord Henniker
Mr. W. Laslett	Colonel W. Patten
Sir R. Bethell	The Lord Advocate
Mr. Brocklehurst	Mr. B. Woodl
Mr. Collier	Mr. G. Dundas
Captain Mangles	Mr. Bovill

It will be seen from the above list that the upholders of Church-rates made a determined effort to break down Sir John Trelawny's majority by increasing their numbers on successive divisions. On the second reading they mustered but 162 votes, which fell to 155 on the first clause; but on Tuesday they brought up 203, being an increase of 50 on the previous division. Had the Abolition party, therefore, abated one jot of that untiring energy which has characterised all their movements, their bill would have gone to the Lords with such a seriously diminished majority as would materially have affected its reception there. But they, too, whipped up additional forces, and, as they added 39 votes to their numbers on the previous division, their majority was diminished by only 11 votes. Thus the opponents of Church-rates have never failed to add to their strength whenever they have gone into the division-lobby—their votes this session numbering successively, 213, 227, and 266. And this last division has taken place in the largest house that has yet voted, viz., 473 members, with 26 pairs besides; making up the total number voting to 526.

Amongst the opponents of the bill are to be found the names of Lord John Russell and Sir G. C. Lewis.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

There are some signs of a re-action against the military régime. M. Delangle, Senator and President of the Imperial Court, is appointed Minister of the Interior, in the room of General Espinasse, whose resignation is accepted. The decree appointing M. Delangle minister does not contain the words, "and Minister of Public Safety." General Espinasse is made a Senator.

The fourth sitting of the Conference which is occupied with the organisation of the Danubian Principalities took place on Thursday, the 10th inst., at the hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Immediately afterwards, Count Walewski returned to Fontainebleau, where it is understood that he will remain till the 18th, until which day the Conference will not meet again. It is affirmed that the principle of the non-reunion of the Principalities was adopted by the Conference at this meeting.

With respect to the incipient panic in England on the alleged armaments, the *Moniteur* says:—

About three months since the English journals pretended that the French Government was preparing

extraordinary armaments. The *Moniteur* has contradicted the fact; the same assertions are now being renewed; we repeat our contradiction. The land and sea forces, settled a year ago for the budget of 1858, have not been increased.

In reply to this article, the *Daily News* correspondent points to the elasticity of the French budget, and adds:—"It is notorious that the Mediterranean squadron has recently been augmented from eight to fourteen vessels, that 40,000 extra recruits were called out this spring, and that immense armaments far beyond what the defences of the country require are going on, and have long been going on, not only at Cherbourg, but in every military port of the empire."

A notice was sent round to the papers not to publish or allude to the article in the *Times* of Thursday, on the French armaments, probably in the belief that anything which would lead to a supposition of estrangement from England would produce a panic all over the country.

Orders have been given for the manufacture of 400,000 new rifles for the infantry regiments.

There can be no mistake about it. Austria is "drifting" into a war with France.—*Globe* (Paris Letter).

The *Moniteur* rather pompously announces that, "thanks to the willing intervention of the Government of her Britannic Majesty," "those sacred localities" where Napoleon I. ended his days, and where his ashes reposed, have been conferred upon the French Emperor and his heirs for ever. Something like 180,000 francs have been expended in acquiring possession of these "precious relics."

M. de Pène was removed to Paris on Thursday. He has suffered greatly from the heat, and the vomiting continues. It appears from the *Droit* that the decree of *non lieu* relating to the duel, which has already been rendered by the judge of instruction, does not necessarily relieve Lieut. Hyène from all risk of punishment. The civil prosecution is dropped, but the decree states that the officers concerned in the duel are remitted to the competent military jurisdiction. A judge of instruction has, however, no power to order a court-martial, and it remains to be seen whether the Minister at War will do so.

M. de Chasserin, son-in-law of Prince Murat, is charged with a special mission to China, and has arrived out at Aden.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* states that the suppression of the *Indépendance Belge* in France is now decided upon, and it will not be permitted to have even the privilege of transit through the French territory to Spain or Italy.

Mr. H. Ponsard, of the Saône and Loire, is the first of the prefects who makes a bidding for that especial favour of the Emperor which General Espinasse promised should be the reward of those who might most successfully use "their influence, and if need be, their authority," to force sales of hospital and charity lands. In a circular to the mayors and charity trustees of his department, the prefect desires them forthwith to hold special meetings to take into consideration the reasons urged by Government in favour of the measure. Baron de Bry, the Prefect of the Côte d'Or, has also issued a circular urging the speedy sale of the estates belonging to charitable foundations in his department, which, in conformity with his instructions from the General Commanding the Ministry of the Interior, is written in the same threatening tone as that of the Prefect of the Saône and Loire. He says:—

The Government has means of action for carrying out its views, to which it will doubtless, not be necessary for me to have recourse, persuaded as I am that, confident in the good intentions of authority, and enlightened by your concern for the public welfare, you will second me by your zeal and efforts to ensure, as far as in you lies, the success of a work as grand as patriotic, since the object of it is to succour the unfortunate more efficaciously.

The Paris papers of all shades of politics, can scarcely keep within decent bounds the indignation which they feel at this dragging circular.

Marshal Magnan, during his late stay at Caen, gave a banquet to a number of public characters, Mr. Hodgson, the British consul being among the guests. On that occasion the marshal drank a toast to the health of Queen Victoria, and said:—

May the alliance of the two great nations be always as solid as it is at present, for the prosperity of their commerce, and for the development of their moral and material interests.

Mr. Hodgson replied in corresponding terms, and the principal authorities present expressed the warmest sympathy towards Mr. Hodgson.

It is said that the scheme of making Prince Napoleon lieutenant-general of Algeria has suddenly exploded.

ITALY.

SETTLEMENT OF THE CAGLIARI CASE.

The official *Piedmontese Gazette* announces that the King of Naples consents to the restitution of the *Cagliari* and the liberation of her crew.

NAPLES, FRIDAY.—On Tuesday last, Count Carafa replied to Lord Malmesbury's ultimatum. The King of Naples will pay the indemnity demanded for the engineers, and has given orders immediately to deliver up the *Cagliari* and her crew, to be placed at the disposal of the English Envoy, Mr. Lyons.

The *Italia del Popolo*, the Mazzinian journal of Genoa, was again seized on the 8th. There are now four responsible editors of that journal in prison.

The Piedmontese Chamber has unseated various newly-elected members on the plea that the clergy had canvassed in their favour, and had described

their adversaries, who had voted for the confiscation of monastic property, as excommunicated persons, which, in fact, a special bull of the Pope has made them.

The second submarine cable was submerged in the Mediterranean, on Wednesday morning, the 2nd of June. It extends from the Citadel of Messina to the new fort of Reggio.

TURKEY.

In consequence of a conference held at Trebinye, and at which the consuls of the various Powers assisted, a convention was concluded for the suspension of hostilities between the Montenegrins and the Turks until a definite arrangement shall be agreed to.

A Russian frigate is on her way to Ragusa, to watch the progress of the Montenegro war.

It is stated in a telegram from Vienna, dated Wednesday evening, that a party of Bashi-Bazouks had attacked the residence of the English consul there. They were repulsed by the Servian guards, who protected the consulate. Great agitation prevailed amongst the Turkish and Servian populations.

The troubles in Candia occupy the attention of the Porte more, for the moment, than the affair of Montenegro. The Greeks at Laeos and many of the peasants in the neighbouring villages refused to pay the tax levied by the Ottoman authorities for their exemption from military service. It is feared that the reinforcements sent to Vely Pacha, the Pacha of the island, will encourage him to have recourse to violence. The mediation by the consuls between the Christians and their Mohammedan rulers had been tried in vain, and very naturally, as they had no concessions on the part of the Sultan's Government to offer. As yet the demand of the Christians is limited to the recall of Vely Pacha, the administrator of the island, who, as they believe, misinterprets the Hatti-Humayoun and the Sultan's intentions, chiefly in regard to the collection of the tax, which those Christians have to pay who refuse to serve in the army. Numerous families are leaving the island.

The Ionians are indulging hopes of getting rid of the protection of Great Britain, and being annexed to Greece, and go the length of asserting that the matter will be discussed in the Paris Conference.

There have been extraordinary rejoicings at Constantinople on the occasion of the marriage of the Sultan's daughter. On the 1st the Sultan received the Corps Diplomatique. M. de Thouvenel, as the senior ambassador, made a congratulatory speech. The heads of all the religious denominations were invited. This fact produced a great sensation.

AMERICA.

Advices from Boston extend to the 2nd inst. The alleged outrages by British cruisers on American vessels continued to be the dominant topic, and had formed the subject of debate for several days in the United States Senate, where great unanimity of feeling was evinced, and strong language was indulged in by several members. The consideration of the report of the committee on the subject was still pending.

On the 1st inst., in the Senate, Mr. Mason, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a bill authorising the executive to employ force to protect the rights of citizens from outrage by foreign nations, having especial reference to Central and South America. Mr. Seward expressed strong disapprobation of the measure: he was unwilling to involve the country in a war with all the nations of America south of the United States.

It is stated that Lord Napier has despatched a messenger to the British admiral commanding on the West India station, informing him of the feeling that exists there with regard to the conduct of the British cruisers, and the measures that have been taken by our Government. The despatches sent to the admiral are not, of course, in the nature of instructions, but simply suggestions for his guidance until the decision of the British Government can be heard.

The joint resolutions authorising the President to take such measures against Paraguay as the refusal of that republic to make reparation for firing into the United States steamer *Waterwitch* may demand, passed the house, as it was received from the Senate, by a vote of 115 to 79. This is virtually a declaration of war against Paraguay.

At New Orleans a Vigilance Committee, similar to that which existed recently in San Francisco, has been organised. The members of the committee have seized the arsenal, and volunteers are crowding in in large numbers. The Mayor has ordered out the militia, and a battle is expected. The cause of the organisation is the daring robberies and murders which have been perpetrated during the last year or two.

More difficulties in Kansas are reported, and it was supposed the militia would have to be called out to restore order in some localities.

The Californian Legislature had passed a law, prohibiting the immigration of Chinese and Mongolians into the States after October 1.

Dates from Utah are to the 6th of May. The Mormons had expelled Governor Cumming, the regularly appointed executive officer of the territory, from their settlement, and had determined to resist the troops sent against them to the last.

Colonel Kinney, the American adventurer, aided by some followers, attempted to seize the Governor of Greytown.

At Petersburg, Virginia, great excitement had been caused by the discovery that several slaves were missing upon the departure of a schooner belonging to Wilmington, Delaware. A steamer was sent in pursuit, and five slaves were found on board. The captain, crew, and slaves were taken back and lodged in gaol. 2,000 people were at the wharf

when the steamer returned, and were with great difficulty restrained from violence. The vessel was also towed back.

Letters at Washington from Arizona state that it is probable that Peschiera, governor of Sonora, will declare that State independent in the event of the success of the Zuloaga Government or Santa Anna's return to Mexico.

WEST INDIES.

At Jamaica the rejection of the Colonial Immigration Act by the Imperial Government had caused great dissatisfaction, it being considered that the colony had been treated unfairly in comparison with Demerara. The courts of Jamaica had condemned a fine brigantine, prize to the *Forward*, taken in the prosecution of the slave trade.

At Demerara the combined courts had decided upon the abolition of the registration tax, in opposition to the governor, and some of the measures which have been introduced by the Government since 1856 have been rendered nugatory by this act. Gold has been discovered in the interior of Peru.

CHINA.

From Shanghai we have advices to the 14th inst. Lord Elgin left for the Peiho on the 10th of April, in her Majesty's steamer *Furious*, and was preceded or accompanied by her Majesty's ship *Pique*, steamers *Cormorant* and *Nimrod*, and the gunboat *Slaney*. Count Putiatin left Woosung for the north on the 9th. Baron Gros and Mr. Reed had also proceeded north. By next mail we may be in receipt of advices as to the reception the ambassadors met with at Tientsin, and the course that it is found necessary to follow to have the mission recognised by the Court of Peking. The English and French admirals had passed the Yang-tse-kiang, bound north.

At Canton all has remained quiet up to April 23rd. Rumours were current that the Chinese propose making an attempt to destroy the dwellings occupied by the foreigners on the Honan side. This position is unprotected, and, in case it was their intention to endeavour to destroy the property, they would meet little to interfere with them. Foreigners had been warned by some confidential Chinese to leave the place. These rumours created a great deal of uneasiness, and could not be disregarded, knowing the feeling that still existed against foreigners in the neighbourhood of Canton. The post occupied by the forces in the city was quite secure from any demonstration by the Chinese.

Canton matters are said to wear a dull aspect. A rumour had been propagated that Hwang-sung-han, the new Commissioner, was gathering forces as he traversed the country, and on his arrival off Canton would commence operations. Captain Edgell had determined on sending three gunboats up to Fatsan to see what truth existed in the report of stockade erecting, war-junk building, &c.

It is reported from the north that the city of Nankin has been taken by the Imperial troops. This, however, requires confirmation. In an engagement between the Imperialists and rebels, near Nankin, the former are said to have suffered severely.

Her Majesty's steamer *Hesper* and four gunboats have left Hong Kong for the north, and other vessels are under orders to proceed there.

A circular had been issued by her Majesty's acting consul at Amoy, notifying the receipt of a communication from the Taoutae of that port that a tax of 48 dols. is now levied as a duty on each chest of opium, and that questions connected with that article will stand in the same category as those connected with any other imported article.

AUSTRALIA.

The Australian mail, per Victoria, is telegraphed. Her dates are: Sydney, April 11; Melbourne, April 16; Sound, April 22. She has on board 123 passengers, and gold dust valued at 114,000*l*. At Melbourne the import trade was dull, and stocks increasing fast. Shipments of gold were more active. Gold was selling at 3*l*. 13*s*. 3*d*. per ounce. Money was plentiful: exchange 1 to 1*½* prem. Wool was dull, but there was a good demand for tallow and hides. The *Charter* had sailed for Liverpool, with 94,000 ounces of gold.

The non-arrival of the *Columbian* had created very great dissatisfaction, and the Legislative Assembly of Victoria had unanimously passed a resolution calling on the Imperial Government to cancel the contract.

Under the impression that the Sikhs had risen in India, it had been determined to despatch the 77th Regiment and the Artillery, retaining only two companies of military. More favourable news from India had altered this determination; but, on the requisition of the Governor-General of India, this regiment and a company of artillery, horsed and ready for service, were to go to Calcutta direct in her Majesty's steamer *Megara*.

Sir W. W. Burton, late judge at Madras, has been appointed President of the Legislative Assembly, and Sir D. Cooper had been elected Speaker of the Lower House.

While a grand scheme of railways was under consideration, the electric telegraph was rapidly connecting the Australian colonies.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Six married ladies in Sweden, brought up in the Evangelical-Lutheran doctrine, having embraced the Roman Catholic faith, have been condemned to be expelled from Sweden, and to be deprived henceforth of all inheritance or civil rights in the kingdom.

The British brig-of-war *Heron*, in April, captured a slaver off Loango. The slaver first showed French, then American, colours. When taken it was found that there was no manifest, clearance, log-book, or

track chart on board. The crew were Spaniards. The vessel was completely fitted up for the slave trade.

There was a serious fight at Simon's Bay in April, between a body of Russian and English sailors, the crews of men-of-war. They drew up in line, well-armed, and regularly charged. The English won the day; but both sides appear to have behaved very brutally. Some of the English were arrested and fined for assaulting Russians.

News from the adventures of the Niger expedition to the 31st of March show that at that time Dr. Baikie was encamped near Rabba, whither Lieutenant Glover, R.N., and Mr. May, R.N., were on their way from Lagos to rejoin him. Dr. Berwick was at Lairdstown, with part of the crew of the *Dayspring*. The *Sunbeam* was at the Brass River entrance of the Niger on the 22nd of April, all well, waiting for water to ascend the confluence. All were in the enjoyment of health.

THE WAR IN INDIA.

Bombay mails have arrived at Malta with intelligence to the 19th of May.

The latest dates from Bareilly are to May 8. Brigadier Jones entered the town on the 6th. The Commander-in-Chief occupied the cantonments the same day, having defeated the rebels at the Nutteeza-bridge on the 5th. On the 7th the whole of the city was in our hands. A detachment of 600 of her Majesty's 82nd Regiment left to garrison Shahjehanpore was surrounded by 8,000 of the enemy with fifteen guns, but no fear was entertained of their safety, as General Jones had left Bareilly on the 8th of May, and would be able to relieve them on the 11th. Khan Bahadoor and the Nana had escaped. Feroze Shah was said to have fallen. Our loss was very small.

The reported death of General Penny is confirmed. His column joined the Commander-in-Chief during his advance upon Bareilly. The General himself fell on the 4th of May by grape-shot from guns on the road. The guns were taken by a charge of Carabineers. Rohilcund is now entirely in our hands; an amnesty has been published, and tranquillity is being restored.

Sir Hugh Rose, after defeating the Calpee rebels at Koonch, marched to Calpee, and was at Gorak on the 8th. No officer was killed at Koonch, and only one wounded. It was expected that Calpee would be attacked on the 16th.

A village in Central India was stormed, after an obstinate resistance, by a detachment from General Rose's force, under Colonel Gall, on the 1st of May, the whole adult male inhabitants being put to the sword.

Sir E. Lugard crossed the Ganges on the 2nd of May, relieved Arrah, and was to attack Jugdespore on the 11th. Koor Sing has died of his wounds.

General Whitlock continued at Banda on the 8th of May, awaiting the infantry of his force, which he had outmarched; on their arrival he was to leave for Calpee. The disarming proceeds quietly in Western India. Berardin is in a disturbed state.

Oude is also becoming quiet, and the landholders are tendering their submission.

Sir Hope Grant, with a strong force, guards the roads between Cawnpore and Lucknow.

Trade at Bombay was dull. The money market easier. Freights had decreased.

An East India despatch adds fuller particulars on some points: The Goorkhas have reached Fyzabad, and on the 6th half of them had crossed the Gogra. They have met with no opposition on their way. The Jaunpore and Azimghur districts are reported quiet. At Belwah, in the Goruckpore district, there is still a collection of rebels, and in consequence of a movement by the forces under the rebel Nazim Mohammed Hussein and others, which threatened to interrupt the communication with Goruckpore, Colonel Rowcroft retired to Gunje. He has since been reinforced by the head-quarters wing of her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, with two guns. The following account is given of the death of General Penny:—

The force under Brigadier Penny, after crossing the Ganges, marched on Kukrala, ten miles from Budoun. The general and his staff were in advance, and came upon a body of horse, which they at first took to be a portion of the baggage guard, which had marched by a more direct route on the flank of the column. The general rode towards it, and when at thirty yards distance four guns opened with grape on the party. General Penny shortly after was missed, and the command devolved on Colonel Jones, her Majesty's 6th Carabineers. Our troops quietly came up, and the action ended in the total defeat of the enemy, one gun and two limbers being captured. It is not known when General Penny was wounded, but his body was recovered after the action close to Kukrala. It appeared that his bridle arm had been broken by a musket ball, and his horse had then taken fright, and carried him close to the town, where the rebels rushed upon him and cut him up with their swords. The troops which had composed Brigadier Penny's column marched, after the action at Kukrala, across Rohilcund to their own risk (?), and joined the force of the Commander-in-Chief on the 3rd instant.

A court of inquiry has been held on the Maharajah

of Kotah, to investigate his conduct in connexion with the murder of the late political agent, Major Burton. The proceedings have been completed, and submitted to Government. No British force has been left at Kotah, nor has any political agent remained there. A zemindar in the Chopda district, Nagpore, is in open rebellion, and has murdered two of the telegraph employees. The commissioner has moved out a force against the rebels, and taken necessary precautions. Information was received at Goonah, on May 14th, that 5,000 rebels had stormed and re-taken Chundaree, which had been left by Sir H. Rose in charge of Scindia's troops. The resistance was obstinate. The rebels have also seized Sullatpore and Thalbut, and threatened Baghur. The rebels in the neighbourhood of Jugdespore, under Ummer Sing, the brother of Kooer Sing, are believed to number from 7,000 to 9,000 men, mostly villagers. They have one small gun and our two howitzers.

In a postscript, Mr. Anderson, secretary to the Bombay Government, gives some important later news as supplementary to that sent from Calcutta.

Sir E. Lugard attacked the rebels at Donstanpor on May 9th, and drove them before him to Jugdespore, which place he entered on the same day. The enemy, having sustained severe loss, retreated to the southward, and abandoned the two guns they had captured from the Arrah force. Sir E. Lugard entered Jaitpore on May 11, after repulsing an attack of the enemy. On May 12th he formed a junction with Colonel Corfield at Peron; and on May 13th returned, hearing that Major Lightfoot, who had been left at that place, had been attacked by the rebels. Amser Sing, a rebel leader, is reported to have been killed at Jaitpore. On May 9th Brigadier Jones relieved the garrison at Shajehanpore, after defeating the Moulvis. A rebel force has crossed the Ganges and entered the Allypore districts. A conspiracy has been discovered and suppressed in the wing of the 4th Bengal Native Infantry, at Hooshipoor, in the Punjab; six of the conspirators have been hanged. The wing had been sent to Jullunder.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

RECENT LOSSES.—The death of Brigadier the Hon. A. Hope is a sad loss to the army. Sir Colin Campbell, in forwarding General Walpole's despatches to the Governor-General, thus notices Brigadier Hope's death:—

Among the names of those who have fallen appears that of Brigadier the Hon. A. Hope. The death of this distinguished and gallant officer causes the deepest grief to the Commander-in-Chief. Still young in years, he had risen to high command, and by his undaunted courage, combined as it was with extreme kindness and charm of manner, had secured the confidence of his brigade in no ordinary degree. This brigade he had led in several assaults, of which the last was in the attack on the Begum Kotee, at the late siege of Lucknow. The service of her Majesty could, in Sir Colin Campbell's opinion, hardly have sustained a greater loss.

Another hero of this disastrous rebellion, Mr. Venables, of Azimghur, is no more. He died of his wound, which he received when in pursuit of Kooer Sing's army. The Governor-General pays this tribute to his memory:—

Mr. Venables, though bound to the service of the State by no tie save his courageous and patriotic spirit, had rendered the most valuable assistance to Government from the commencement of the mutinies, and had been greatly distinguished by his intrepidity and energy, tempered with a singularly calm and sound judgment. The Governor-General records with much sorrow his sincere respect for the memory of Mr. Venables.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—It is confidently believed that Sir John Lawrence has been raised to the peerage, and it is asserted also that Lord Canning has sent in his resignation. The appointment of the former to succeed the latter would give universal satisfaction throughout India. —*Calcutta Correspondent of the Daily News.* The *Calcutta Phoenix* says:—"It is not known here whether Lord Canning will, or will not, consent to remain as Governor-General. It is, however, the ardent wish of all in this country that should his lordship resign, or otherwise quit his present high office, Sir John Lawrence may be appointed his successor. Sir John is recognised by all in this country as emphatically 'the saviour of the empire.'"

PRIZE MONEY.—Delhi prize money amounts to about half a million sterling, and it is thought that of Lucknow will be as much more. The loot at Jhansi, too, was by no means inconsiderable, and at all three places not a few have secured jewels and other valuables that will enable them to live as nabobs for the rest of their lives.

MR. KAVANAGH, who took the letter from Lucknow during the siege to Sir Colin Campbell, has been rewarded with a sum of 2,000*l.* and an appointment in Oude worth 600 rupees a month.

THE GOORKHAS.—Jung Bahadoor has returned to Nepal with 5,000 carts full of plunder, but of a very different nature from that valued by us. The Goorkhas cannot stand the heat of the plains so well even as the European troops, and part of Jung's bargain was that he should not remain in the plains during the hot weather. From all accounts, his departure is a good riddance.

KOOER SINGH.—It is reported, and I believe, that Kooer Singh himself, worn out with wounds and age—he was nearly eighty—has expired. If this be correct, and there is scarcely a doubt, his force will affect but little. He was the only man who throughout the struggle had displayed any spark of military ability, and his brother, though even more popular with the retainers of the house, has none of his weight with the Sepoys. I may mention, if I have not done so before, that the importance of this family, apart from their estates, springs from their feudal influence in Bhojpore, the cradle of the

Beharee section of the Sepoys—perhaps 20 per cent. of the entire army.

STATE OF BENGAL PROVINCE.—From Azimghur to Calcutta our provinces may be considered defenceless, Patna, Raneegunge, and Barrackpore being the only points really protected. Arrah and Sasseram have a few sailors, but not sufficient to assume the offensive. At Patna the Europeans cannot move, with a turbulent city and millions in opium left unguarded. Raneegunge is the key to the railway, and would not be stripped except as a last resort; while the Barrackpore force, her Majesty's 19th and 100 sailors, watch 3,000 Sepoys, who, were the Europeans withdrawn, would soon find arms. The province requires 5,000 men, one-third of whom might, for the moment, be sailors. The Sepoys fear their reckless dash and shifty ways more than the regular regiments. —*Times Calcutta Correspondent.*

NANA SAHIB AND THE MAHRATTAS.—Nana Sahib has collected the cavalry, and is essaying to cross the river and escape into Central India. This it is a great object to prevent, as he can thence reach our own Mahratta provinces, where his name will create an army. The mischief he might effect in the present temper of the Mahrattas is incalculable, and Bombay officers write with amazement of his folly in not making the attempt. Here he is merely an adventurer, powerful in a degree, as the only leader with whom, as the natives think, the Government cannot make terms. On the Bombay side he would be the Peishwah, bringing before every Mahratta visions of principalities and plunder. —*Ibid.*

IN OUDE matters are decidedly improving. The Commissioner, Mr. Montgomery, has received a *carte blanche*, and has at once nullified the proclamation. The talookdars have been confirmed in their estates on new conditions, and are coming in rapidly. The zemindaree system, natural to the country, has been introduced, and the zemindars rendered responsible for all offences against the State, society, or the law, committed on their estates. There is, consequently, to be no village police recognised as such by the State, the Government appealing to no one but the landholder. A strong military police and a centralised civil police will be immediately created, and there are signs that the barons really intend to obey the new constitution. The country is being pacified, Mr. Montgomery, like all the Punjab officials, recognising the fact that the people will receive only one system. They choose a feudal organisation, and have got it, and both parties are beginning to understand one another. —*Ibid.*

THE ANDAMANS, THE SEPOY PRISON HOUSE.—The 300 Sepoys sent there were located on the two islands in Port Blair, and ordered to begin building. One man refused to work and was shot. Another committed suicide rather than descend to manual labour. A third informed his comrades that if they would follow him he would show them a neck of land leading into Behar; thirty-two agreed, escaped to the chief island, and were pursued in vain. At last one man came back covered with ticks and starving. He said the natives had attacked them, and that they were living on roots. The man looked wretched to the last degree, but thirty more followed his example. Their escape is no injury to any one. They cannot get away, and if they kill the savages, or the savages kill them, the world can spare either without much compunction. The natives are evil to a degree, appearing to have declared war against the human race.

REVIVAL OF THE SLAVE TRADE BY FRANCE.

(From the Times.)

The *Ethiope*, Captain Croft, a steamer belonging to the West Africa Steam Company, arrived at Monrovia, the capital of the settlement of Liberia, on the 14th of April. The captain, on landing, was informed by ex-President Roberts that a French vessel, the *Regina Celi*, which had been for some weeks collecting "emigrants" under the new system, had been the scene of a fearful catastrophe. These so-called emigrants had revolted during the absence of the captain, purser, and a few of the crew, who, fortunately for themselves, had gone on shore for a short time. The seamen left on board, to the number of eleven, were murdered by the Negroes; the doctor alone was spared and put on shore. The ignorant wretches, after perpetrating this deed, had taken possession of the vessel, and were known to be in the neighbourhood of Cape Mount. Shortly after Captain Croft received this information there came a formal request from the French Consul that the *Ethiope* would, if possible, recapture the vessel. The *Ethiope* set out accordingly. The *Regina Celi* was known to be well armed; ships conveying this class of emigrants are, it appears, well armed, and Captain Croft made every preparation. But, rightly believing that ex-President Roberts would exercise a moral influence on the blacks, that gentleman was requested to accompany the expedition. At nine o'clock the next morning they sighted the *Regina Celi* "quite unmanageable near the shore." "As we neared," says an eye-witness, "we saw her decks crowded with people, who, as soon as they saw the British flag, hung out a white shirt, and the *Ethiope* coming within hailing distance, they made all possible demonstrations, by clapping their hands and crossing their arms, thus expressing their joy at seeing a British ship, and their readiness to give themselves up." Mr. Roberts went on board, and when the blacks heard they were to be taken to Monrovia they danced and shouted with delight. Mr. Roberts having heard the accounts of these people, expressed his opinion that all the so-called emigrants were merely slaves, and had been regularly bought,

shipped, and manacled, just in the regular way, as practised on the coast for many a year.

The account the Negroes gave of themselves leaves, indeed, no doubt of the fact. The irons with which they had been manacled were on board, and many of them retained the marks on their wrists and ankles. They were about 270 in all, but 100 had left before the *Ethiope* fell in with the ship. One of the men said that the greater part had been brought down from the interior, and bought by Frenchmen in the usual way. Others had gone on board as labourers, he himself among the number, and had been suddenly seized, put in irons, and stowed away in the hold. By these means were the emigrants obtained, who, but for the mutiny, were destined to "develop their faculties by contact with civilisation" in the Island of Reunion, late Bourbon. The account given by them of the massacre itself was, that it arose from the cook stabbing one of the people who had gone to the galley to get something to eat; but there can be little doubt that the deed was premeditated, and that the cook's violence, even if true, was only the signal for the rising.

The sequel of this story is ridiculous enough, and we only relate it as a specimen of the manner in which the chief of the French naval squadron on the West coast of Africa interprets international usages and respects foreign authorities. Captain Croft had been requested by the French Consul to go and recapture the *Regina Celi*, and he did so; but M. Simon, the captain of the lost ship, put off in an open boat when he saw the *Ethiope* approach, and when the *Regina Celi* was captured he demanded that she should be immediately given up to him, on the ground that she had never been out of his possession, inasmuch as he was in the neighbourhood, and had moreover demanded twenty-five men of the Liberian Government to help him in the recovery. The answer naturally was, that the *Ethiope* had captured the vessel, and must have salvage. The French captain refused to pay any or come to any settlement, and as the *Regina Celi* had been taken into Monrovia, he called on the French naval force to interfere, and the last we hear of the matter is that two despatches have been addressed to the President of the Republic of Liberia, couched in the phraseology of which Europe has lately had more than one specimen. The demand is, that "Captain Simon, of the French ship *Regina Celi*, may be again placed in possession of his vessel, illegally seized by the English packet-ship *Ethiope*, and brought into the roads of Monrovia;" and, furthermore, that the murderers be apprehended and delivered. It will hardly be believed that it is desired also to make the *Ethiope* responsible for the damage which the rebellious slaves did on board. But the style of the "Chief of the Staff of the French Naval Division" is the point most worthy of attention. With a just scorn of so plebeian a functionary as the President of a Republic, he thus expresses himself:—"I declare that the capture has been arbitrary, illegal, and valueless, and order that Captain Simon be immediately replaced in possession of his ship. I also insist that the murderers of the crew of the *Regina Celi* be arrested and delivered to the commander of the *Renaudin*."

This, however, is but a pendant to the original history, which is the mutiny of a number of kidnapped slaves, bought, carried on board, chained in the usual way, and destined to be transported to the French plantations under the name of "voluntary emigrants." That the system is nothing more than the slave trade under another name cannot be doubted.

Postscript.

Wednesday, June 16, 1858.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE MIDLAND COUNTIES.

The *Daily News* of this morning devotes seven columns to record the details of her Majesty's visit to the metropolis of the midland counties for the purpose of opening Aston Hall Park. Yesterday morning Birmingham was the scene of great excitement. From every window there streamed forth the gayest banners; every house front along the entire line of route for some four miles of streets over which her Majesty was to pass was one vast display of evergreens and flowers. One of the most gorgeous and attractive of the many splendid erections with which the route of the royal procession was graced was a triumphal arch erected by the operative gunmakers. The total value of the arms required to construct this arch was nearly 4,000*l.* The trophy consisted of 200 pistols, 400 muskets, 8,000 ramrods, 8,000 bayonets, and 200 lances, besides innumerable military appliances of minor importance. For once there was no smoke to be seen in Birmingham. So cloudless was the day, that from the centre of the town the Barbeacon Hill, five miles away, was clearly visible. To the brilliancy of the weather must no doubt be ascribed to some extent the immense influx of people. The streets were one dense mass of human beings. Precisely at twelve o'clock the bell announced the arrival of the royal train at the Birmingham station. The Queen, Prince Consort, and suite entered the carriages in waiting, and the cavalcade proceeded slowly to the Town Hall. The people cheered vehemently as the

Queen passed along, and her Majesty gracefully and frequently acknowledged their loyal salutations. At the end of the hall nearest the organ gallery a dais and colossal canopy had been erected; the canopy, handsomely shaped and richly gilt, was festooned with purple velvet. Upon the dais were placed a chair of state for her Majesty and two smaller chairs, each richly inlaid with gilt and trimmed with cerise-coloured moire antique. The hall was filled with privileged visitors, and the back of this gallery was allotted to gentlemen. In the organ gallery were stationed some 400 vocalists, members of the festival, choral, and amateur harmonic societies.

Her Majesty arrived at twelve o'clock, and was preceded, as she entered the hall, by the Hon. Sir H. Phipps and General Bouverie. The Queen looked remarkably well as she walked up the hall, leaning on the Prince Consort's arm, and, having ascended the dais, took her seat in the chair of state. Her Majesty wore a lilac silk dress with a profusion of flounces, a black lace shawl, and a bonnet of white tulle; the Prince was attired in the uniform of a general of division. On the dais immediately behind her Majesty were the Duchess of Atholl, the Duchess of Sutherland, and the Hon. Miss Stopford. The Prince Consort sat on her Majesty's left; next him stood the Marquis of Abercorn, and on her right stood Lord Leigh and the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole. At the close of the "National Anthem" the town clerk read the corporation address, to which Prince Albert read a reply, in which he said:—

It is with unmixed pleasure that I have witnessed this day your cordial and loyal reception of your Queen; and when I reflect that each visit which it has been my good fortune to pay this town has been occasioned by some fresh effort on your part to promote either the social happiness or the moral and intellectual improvement of your fellow-citizens.

The Mayor of Birmingham then advanced; the Queen took from the hand of Mr. Walpole a sword, and giving the Mayor the accolade, graciously commanded him to rise Sir John Ratcliffe. The newly created knight kissed his Sovereign's hand and withdrew. The members of the town council were next presented by the Mayor; each gentleman passed before her Majesty, bowed, and withdrew.

The Queen and the procession then proceeded to Aston Hall, which is situate at the north-eastern extremity of the borough of Birmingham, and is rather more than two miles and a half from the centre of the town. The hall itself is to be used for the permanent exhibition of the manufactures and works of art of the town and district. The park of Aston possessed features of great beauty; not only on account of its situation, but it was well timbered, and contained two magnificent avenues—one of elm and chestnut, the other of sycamore trees. Handsome sheets of water contributed to the many charming scenes which the park afforded. A company was formed in 1857 to purchase the hall and forty-three acres of land as a place of recreation for the people, in 40,000 guinea shares. The working classes have very largely contributed, no less than between 4,000 and 5,000 shares having been taken by them. A sum of 4,000*l.* has been contributed in donations. Up to the present time the shares taken and the donations received have amounted to more than 24,000*l.*

The procession to the park was very imposing—some half a million people it is said assisting on the occasion. Here is a glimpse at the scene:—

It would be impossible to do justice to the appearance of New-street as the *cortège* passed slowly along, with its houses fairly smothered in foliage, their windows crowded with happy faces, garlands drooping everywhere across from house to house, flags of every device and colour swaying to and fro lazily in the sultry air, the sides of the street black with a creeping crowd, and in the centre the royal procession, headed by the Queen's carriages, with their great bay horses, followed closely by the light and graceful Hussars, and behind the interminable line of private carriages which completed the cavalcade.

At the gunmakers' trophy there was a unique spectacle—

The Sunday school teachers and scholars of the borough, to the almost incredible amount of 47,000, were at this point stationed on each side of the road, in regular military sections, properly commanded by captains, generals, and even marshals. Each section had its musical conductor, armed with a long white wand by way of baton, and assisted by a drummer and two cornets, the first to give the little singers the signal to begin, and the latter to play over the simple music of this wonderful child concert. As her Majesty passed along each section sang its allotted air with wonderful precision, producing an effect on all who heard it so pleasing, so pervading, so universal, as to leave an abiding impression on the memory.

The little choristers came from schools of all religious denominations—Church of England, Dissenters, Roman Catholics, and Jews, all sent in their young contingents. The Queen received an address from the teachers. Her Majesty, on alighting at the entrance to the hall, was received by the directors, and at once proceeded to the great drawing-room, where the court aristocracy were assembled. Her Majesty proceeded to an estrade which had been erected for the purpose, and there formally received the directors of the Aston Park Company, the chairman of which, Sir Francis Scott, presented an address, to which her Majesty was pleased to return the following gracious reply:—

I sincerely thank you for your loyal assurances of devoted attachment to my throne and person.

The improvement of the moral, intellectual, and social condition of my people will always command my earnest attention: and in opening this hall and park to-day, I rejoice to have another opportunity of promoting their comfort and innocent recreation.

After one or two further formalities, her Majesty proceeded to the open gallery facing the garden, and having passed a moment in pensive contemplation of the cheering crowd below, and the unsurpassed beauty of the landscape that stretched far beyond, formally declared Aston Park to be opened as a place of innocent amusement and cheerful recreation for the people. With this interesting concluding ceremony was exhausted the day's programme.

Several members of the corporation who had taken an interest in the undertaking were then summoned to kiss hands—or rather her Majesty's glove, for she wore lavender kids on the occasion. The interim managers were then introduced to her Majesty, and bowed as they passed the throne.—Messrs. Twiss, Quilter, Hawksford, Trapler, H. Browne, M. Lees, D. O'Neill, S. Partridge, eight of the most active working men having been selected, were summoned to the throne, and were thus addressed (*extempore*) by her Majesty:—

I thank you for your great exertions in preserving this old hall to your townsmen; and I sincerely hope that the park may prove a boon to the industrious classes of Birmingham.

This, perhaps, is the first occasion that the efforts of the working men have met with the direct personal acknowledgment from the throne.

Returning into the hall, the Queen and the Prince Consort, attended as before, took their departure at half-past three o'clock for Stoneleigh Abbey. The Royal party travelled by a special train, which they entered at a temporary station at Aston, on the London and North-Western Railway, erected expressly for her Majesty's accommodation, to save her the necessity of returning through the town of Birmingham.

A grand banquet was given last evening by Sir John Ratcliffe, Mayor of Birmingham, in the Town Hall. Nearly 300 gentlemen were present, and the galleries were filled with ladies.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords yesterday, in reply to Lord Brougham, Earl MALMESBURY said that a commission had already been issued to consider the best means of manning her Majesty's navy. He should, however, be sorry if the inference were drawn from that fact that our navy could not at present be efficiently manned in the shortest possible time, or that there were not men who would at the shortest notice come forward and man any number of ships that might be thought necessary to defend the Channel.

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION BILL.

Earl FORTESCUE moved the third reading of this bill. Lord RAVENSWORTH warned their lordships against supposing that the democratic party would rest content with so simple a concession as this might appear. It was, rather, only a step in the direction of numerous other changes which would be demanded in the constitution of the country. The Earl of CLANCARTY entirely concurred in the observations of the noble lord. He considered that they should not lightly give up a law which had been intended to guarantee the respectability of members of Parliament. The Earl of WICKLOW expressed his surprise that the noble lord at the head of the Government had yielded on this measure. It was a measure of grave importance, and of a dangerous tendency. It repealed no less than seven Acts of Parliament, which had been passed for the purpose of securing the independence of the members of the other House of Parliament. Lord DENMAN moved that the bill be read a third time that day six months. Lord BROUGHAM thought, on the whole, it was much better to get rid of the property qualification. But, while they made this change, he agreed with the noble earl who opposed the bill that it ought to be accompanied with another. He thought that a man should not be able to sit in either house who was either a bankrupt or against whom a judgment had been signed, unless within a certain time the bankruptcy was superseded and the judgment satisfied. After a few words from Lord CAMPBELL, the amendment was withdrawn, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

Lord SALISBURY, on behalf of the Foreign Secretary, promised to lay on the table the correspondence relating to the *Cagliari*.

Their Lordships adjourned at half-past six o'clock.

At the early sitting of the Commons, Mr. FITZROY moved that Mr. Townsend, the member for Greenwich, who had been adjudicated a bankrupt, should be declared incapable of sitting and voting in the house.

Mr. TOWNSEND entered into explanations; after which the motion was agreed to, subject to the usual conditions if the adjudication were superseded within a certain period.

The house then proceeded to discuss, in committee, the Sale and Transfer of Land (Ireland) Bill, and had got through some clauses when the hour arrived for suspending further proceedings.

THE CAGLIARI AFFAIR.

On resuming at six o'clock, Mr. DEASY inquired whether the arrangement by which the King of Naples placed the *Cagliari* and her crew at the disposal of her Majesty was made with the concurrence of the Sardinian Government, or had been approved of by that Government; and also, whether he had any objection to lay the papers relating to the subject before the house?

Mr. S. FITZGERALD replied that the arrangement in question had been proposed by the Neapolitan authorities without any reference either to the British or the Sardinian Governments. The Sardinian Minister in London, had, however, expressed his satisfaction at the result. All the papers relating

to the question would be forthwith laid before Parliament.

On the motion of Mr. BRADY, and with the assent of Sir J. PAKINGTON, a select committee was ordered to inquire into the case of Mr. Barber, who had been unjustly convicted and punished for alleged malpractices as a solicitor.

UNDER-SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND.

Mr. BAXTER moved a resolution setting forth that in the opinion of the house an Under-Secretary for Scotland should be appointed to perform the political duties at present attached to the office of Lord Advocate. The hon. member, in supporting his motion, enlarged upon the extent and importance of the political duties which the Lord Advocate was called upon to execute, especially as regarded the carriage of measures relating to Scotland, through the House of Commons, and the distribution of patronage. He insisted that these duties were inconsistent with the legal and judicial functions assigned to the Lord Advocate, and ought to be performed by a specially appointed minister of the Crown. The motion was seconded by Mr. EWART. Mr. BOUVIER believed that the proposed change would impair the efficiency of the present system as regarded the transaction of Scotch business, both legal and political, and that house. The motion received a qualified support from Mr. Stirling. It was opposed by Mr. E. Ellice. After some remarks from Mr. OGILVY and Mr. CRAUFORD, Mr. W. WILLIAMS objected to a proposal whose chief result would be to create a new office, costing the country 1,500*l.* a year. The LORD ADVOCATE also opposed the bill. The appointment of an Under-Secretary of State for Scotland would not, he said, diminish the weight of duty devolving upon the office, which experience had shown him to be almost exclusively of a judicial character. Lord PALMERSTON concurred in thinking the proposed appointment altogether unnecessary. Important judicial functions were now assigned to the Lord Advocate, which could not be transferred to an Under-Secretary; while all the political questions arising in Scotland fell within the department of the Home Secretary. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER maintained that under the present system there was no lack either of responsibility or efficiency in the conduct of the Scotch department of administration. After a few words from Sir G. Montgomery and a reply by Mr. Baxter, the house divided—For the motion, 47; against it, 174—majority, 127.

Lord NAAS moved for leave to introduce two bills, one to make better provision for the police force in Dublin and other towns in Ireland; the other to provide for a more effectual administration of justice in the police district of Dublin city. After a brief discussion leave was given to bring in the bills.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL obtained leave to introduce a bill enabling persons to establish their legitimacy by the judgment of a court of law, and also in like manner to establish their right to be regarded as natural-born subjects of Great Britain; and extending the jurisdiction of the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

Leave was also given to Mr. M'Mahon to bring in a bill to secure the right of new trial in criminal cases.

The house adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

Last night's *Gazette* notifies that on and after this 15th day of June, the charge payable on the issue of a Foreign-office passport is reduced from six shillings to two shillings.

It is stated that the Hon. Wenman Coke, brother of the Earl of Leicester, will be the Liberal candidate for East Norfolk.

We have to make the painful and unexpected announcement of the death of Lord Justice Clerk Hope, which took place at a late hour last night. His lordship, when finishing a letter to a relative, about seven o'clock, was seized with paralysis, and never rallied from the attack, expiring about half-past eleven. His lordship was in his sixty-fourth year.—*Scotsman of yesterday.*

Mr. Commissioner Stevenson, of the Liverpool Bankruptcy Court, died yesterday morning, while crossing the Mersey in one of the ferry steamers. Disease of the heart was the cause.

From whatever cause, it is most true that in all the Venetian provinces the national party is reviving, and full of confidence.—*Correspondent of Daily News.*

The French Minister of the Interior has issued a circular to the prefects relative to the increase of book-hawking. The following paragraph probably refers to the English Bible or Tract societies:—"The commission," says the circular, "examines attentively all religious works. It forbids the sale of all works calculated to irritate the public mind, and to revive passions unworthy of our century. It is the duty of the Administration to prevent foreign societies, possessed of considerable resources, from despatching agents to our country with the view of producing agitation. This agitation, I am aware, would never attain the proportions of a danger; but whatever might be the results of the labours of these societies, it is necessary to be on our guard against their enterprises."

An addition to the Royal family of France is expected in the course of next month.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

Notwithstanding that a very limited supply of English wheat was on sale here to-day, the demand for all kinds ruled heavy, and Monday's quotations were with difficulty supported. There was a large show of foreign wheat. Importers generally were sellers at further depressed rates; but scarcely any buyers were in the market. Prices, therefore, ruled nominal. Barley and malt were dull, at barely late rates. Oats—the supply of which was good, sold slowly, yet prices were well supported.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1858.

SUMMARY.

SUCH events as the opening of Aston Hall and Park in the capital of the midland counties by the Queen in person, are landmarks of national progress. Radical Birmingham was yesterday as loyal as the most enthusiastic adherent of the Throne could desire. It was a real meeting of Queen Victoria with her subjects in the midland counties, on a singularly-fitting occasion. Aston Hall and Park have been purchased by a company as a place of popular recreation for the inhabitants of Birmingham in guinea shares, no less than 5,000 of which have been taken by the working classes. In the words of the address presented to her Majesty, "to Birmingham alone has it been given to secure by her own exertions an ancient park for the physical relaxation, an ancient hall for the mental cultivation, of her variously employed and laborious population." To inaugurate this purchase of the people was the special object of the Queen's visit. Times are indeed changed. In 1642 Charles I. was hunted from the same hall and grounds and his plate plundered, where in 1858 Queen Victoria attended to ratify the purchase of the estate by the Birmingham democracy, and rejoice in "another opportunity of promoting the comfort and innocent recreation" of her people. The chamber of King Charles was yesterday the boudoir of his descendant, whence she witnessed the cordial greetings of thousands of her attached subjects. The grim death-struggles of Cavalier and Roundhead seem almost to belong to the page of fiction in these loyally democratic times, when sovereign and people pay homage to each other, and a grand state pageant is distinguished by the presence of half a million of people, the harmony of thousands of Sunday scholars, the presentation of an address from the teachers of eighteen different denominations, and the reception at an audience of real working men, to hear from their Queen's lips the spontaneous expression of her pleasure.

By a singular coincidence, on the same day that the democracy of the Birmingham Bull-ring were exhibiting with spontaneous enthusiasm the sincerity of their loyalty, the House of Lords adopted one of the points of the People's Charter. Yesterday the Property Qualification Bill was read a third time and passed. One or two peers were so far inspired by the traditional Toryism of their order as to utter a mild grumble; but did not feel sufficient encouragement to go to a division. Within a week or two the possession of a certain income will no longer be in form—for it has long ceased to be in reality—a test of senatorial fitness. Reasonable as is this reform, we doubt whether its full significance has yet been realised. From this time, unless we greatly mistake, there will be no lack of candidates to dispute the seats of aristocratic M.P.'s, either in boroughs or counties. Next to the novelty of the House of Peers passing the Bill at all, is one's surprise that it should have been most vigorously opposed by a professedly Liberal peer—the son of the author of the Reform Bill of 1852. It is really to be regretted that Earl Grey, crotchety though he be, could not quietly acquiesce in a measure which satisfies Lord Derby and his Tory followers.

The Prime Minister has been obliged to consult the necessities of his position in a still more important matter. In a circular to his sup-

porters he has formally announced his intention of offering no further opposition to the admission of Jews to Parliament, though his "moral convictions" on the subject remain unchanged. Whether this important concession, which, according to the votes and speeches of many of the supporters of the noble Earl, is to "unchristianise the Legislature," is to be made in a separate measure, such as that introduced by Lord Lucan, or by an alteration of the Oaths Bill, does not yet appear decided. But there is little doubt that the Jew question will be settled this session. What has become of the Conservative party? Must it not be in a state of dissolution, when the Earl of Clancarty in the one house, and Mr. Bentinck in the other, seizes the worn-out standard which Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli have dropped, and make a frantic effort to rally the disordered ranks of obsolete Toryism?

The past week has furnished two striking proofs that the reclamation of juvenile criminals is to a great extent a question of fitting agency. In the Rossie "Reformatory," regularly certified and sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and conducted by David Keay, the prison discipline of the superintendent, of which severe flogging and lengthened solitary confinement were prominent features, had induced half the inmates actually to run away rather than endure such treatment. But can the depraved be managed and reclaimed without such severity? The other day, at the annual dinner of the North-west London Preventive and Reformatory Institution, it was stated that, so admirable was the management, that every one of 300 reformed criminals sent thence to the colonies regularly corresponded with Mr. Bowyer, the Honorary-Governor and his officers! We rejoice to hear that Mr. Bowyer is establishing a training-school for masters of similar institutions.

The Emperor Napoleon has relieved General Espinasse of his duties as Minister of the Interior, and appointed as his successor M. Delangle, First President of the Imperial Court of Paris. The change is reasonably interpreted as a sign of the relaxation of the military regime, especially as the new official is not styled "Minister of Public Safety." Englishmen, who have their own customs and prejudices, would no doubt be startled if they were to hear that Lord Campbell was appointed Home Minister in place of Mr. Walpole; but Englishmen cannot understand the *Idees* Napoleon.

Other foreign news betokens the subsidence of those excitements which were thought to endanger peace both in Europe and America. The truce between Turkey and Montenegro, pending the discussions of the Paris Conference, has been formally proclaimed. The completeness of the satisfaction obtained by our Foreign Minister from the Neapolitan Government has actually extorted the praise of the *Times*, who pronounces Lord Malmesbury "well entitled to the favourable consideration of the country." The leading journal, on the other hand, is striving hard to induce Ministers to repeat the Ellenborough blunder, by calling for the publication of the supposed pacific instructions recently sent out to Lord Elgin for the settlement of the dispute with China. But what is to be said of the fire-eating speeches of American senators on the alleged British outrages in the Gulf of Mexico? Simply, that trans-Atlantic politicians are always acting a part. Their menaces and calls for reprisals are no more formidable than the Homeric wrath of a Boythorn with a canary on his finger.

More victories in India—the fall of Bareilly—the pacification of Rohilkund—the death of General Penny—and the submission of the greater part of the Oude landowners—are the principal items of the Overland telegram. We do not hear what has become of the garrison of Bareilly, but there are ominous rumours that Nana Sahib, at the head of the cavalry, is making his way to the Mahratta States, where his name may succeed in raising the country in the interest of the Peishwah. We wish there were less reason for believing in the accuracy of the similes that compare the progress of British arms in India to a vessel passing through the waters which leaves no trace of her path, and the rebels to corn bending before the wind, momentarily depressed, but soon regaining its former state, and taking no impression from the power that has passed over it.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

How our readers may feel on the matter we cannot tell, but, for ourselves, we cannot sympathise with the *Times* in its lamentations over the disjointed state of parties in the House of Commons. We are in no hurry to get rid of the anomaly of a Government ruling by a minority, so long as they are really carrying into effect the wishes of the people. We do not anticipate, indeed, that her Majesty's present advisers will adopt a policy which will come up to the level of public opinion—but it is quite certain that we are extracting out of their ne-

cessities a larger proportion of what we want, than we had any prospect of doing under the reign of Lord Palmerston. Our foreign policy, based on conciliatory principles, is producing gratifying results—not the least of which is the concession just made by the Neapolitan Court, by which a compensation of 3,000*l.* is awarded to the two English engineers of the *Cagliari*, and the ship and crew are placed at the disposal of her Majesty, without conditions of any kind. Nor can we view, without solid satisfaction, the principles enounced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in relation to our intercourse with foreign Powers. It is of immense importance to calm down the irritation which the ex-Premier seems to have kept up in all parts of the world, and thereby give ourselves leisure to attend to our domestic interests, and room to curtail our lavish expenditure. If these, and such as these, are the results which the so-called confusion of parties in the House of Commons tends to produce, we confess we are willing to bear with it for a time, undismayed by the dishonour which it is said to reflect upon Parliamentary Government.

On the question of Parliamentary Reform, it is curious to note how parties have changed sides—or, at least, have changed arguments. The Conservatives are now the most eager opponents of bit-by-bit reform—their cry is for a grand, comprehensive, and, for a long time to come, final measure. This was the ground they took on Mr. Locke King's County Franchise Bill, on Thursday night. The hon. member for Surrey, after a quiet speech, moved the second reading of that important measure. How was he opposed? By the leader of the House? By a direct negative? Neither. Mr. Du Cane moved "the previous question," which Mr. Miles seconded. What was their tone? Was it that of decided hostility? Not at all. They performed the part of "Lion," as Bottom the weaver proposed to do it. They "roared" their opposition "as gently as any sucking dove, yea, as it were any nightingale." They did not deny that the county franchise might be beneficially extended—they admitted that the demand of the country for an amended representation must be attended to. They were therefore averse to consider so great a question piecemeal, and they held the Government to be pledged to bring forward a bold and comprehensive measure next session. And here the debate would have ended but for Lord Palmerston. "Is Saul also among the prophets?" Is Lord Palmerston become a Reformer? Aye! so far as party interests prompt, but, we fear, no farther. A good opportunity was afforded the noble lord of taunting his opponents on the Treasury bench, and of helping to put them into a minority. But, in voting for the second reading, the noble lord merely meant to affirm that the County Franchise ought to be improved, and, by no means, to give in his adhesion to a 10*l.* occupation. Why was Mr. Henley put up to reply, and why did even he, the most Conservative Commoner in the administration, reply in so conciliatory and half-promising a tone? Verily, times are changed, indeed. Nevertheless, the House, resolving not to be snared into indetermination by vague professions, went to a division, and carried the question by a majority of 58. Fair warning this to the Derby Administration!

But although Mr. Disraeli let judgment go against him by default on Thursday night, he resumed his proper position on Friday. The question related to our "national defences." Sir C. Napier wanted to know whether it was the Chancellor of the Exchequer's intention to ask for an additional vote for seamen and marines, in consequence of the vast preparations making in some parts of Europe by sea and land—and whether, when more troops were sent out to India, Government meant to replace them by calling out a proportionate number of the militia. The hypothetical imminence of a French invasion was the gallant admiral's ground for pressing home these inquiries—one, too, upon which he enlarged most mischievously. Mr. Disraeli's reply was admirably toned. He knew nothing of "extraordinary preparations"—he only knew that France and England were acting together "cordially and intimately" to avert all danger of a European war, by adjusting some most delicate questions. He denied that it was the policy of England always to give credit to foreign Governments for the worst intentions. He announced the splendid success which had followed a conciliatory spirit of diplomacy at Naples. He admitted that we ought to be adequately armed, and asserted that we were so, whatever might happen—but he intimated that her Majesty's Government had no intention of acting on the suspicion of alarmists, nor of treating neighbouring, and so far as their intercourse went, neighbourly Governments as if they were devoid of those feelings upon which civilisation depends. After a word or two of carping criticism from

Mr. Bentinck, and of hearty approval from Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Bright interposed the common feeling of the country in a speech replete with good sense. On the resuscitated subject of "invasion" he was humorous as well as wise—and, referring to the speech they had just heard from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he said he felt fully justified and rewarded by it, for the vote which he had given to displace the preceding Ministry. The discussion, provoked for no good purpose, nevertheless answered one—and has served to diffuse through the country a grateful sense of relief.

The Indian resolutions make slow progress. On Friday, Lord John Russell carried against Lord Stanley, a restriction of the number of members to be on the Council, to twelve. And on Monday, Lord Stanley carried against Lord John Russell the resolution which decides that the Council shall be partly nominated and partly elected. This last decision, we cannot help thinking, will take the country by surprise. It appears to us to strike at the root of Ministerial responsibility. No doubt, its effect may be much neutralised by the details of the plan by which it may be settled in the Bill to carry it out—but it will always constitute a flaw in the measure. Sir James Graham, who voted for the resolution, suggested a sort of Parliamentary constituency, and, we suppose, will elaborate that suggestion more fully—but, for our part, we are shy of all joint-stock machineries—and would devolve upon the Executive the undivided responsibility of governing India, or rather of controlling the Government in India. What effect this decision will have upon the progress of legislation this session, it is too early to foresee. That it introduces abundant material for further disagreement is pretty certain—and, at this late period of the session, that circumstance is of itself sufficient to throw additional doubts on the passing of any contemplated Bill. The question, however, is now in vigorous hands. Lord Stanley is not readily discouraged—and, we imagine, that both for his own credit's sake, for the sake of that of the Government, and for the sake of that of the House, he will do his utmost to pass a measure before the attractions of grouse shooting leave him without supporters or opponents.

REFORM AND HER OLD BEAUX.

LIKE all other questions to which the public attach great importance, that of amending our representative system is just now in a somewhat anomalous position. The reconstruction of the Home Administration of our Indian empire, after having been tossed hither and thither as the whims or exigencies of faction might suggest, is being slowly cast in Committee, with the highest probability that the grouse season will have arrived before the task can be completed, and that the whole work of the present session, so far as it relates to that subject, will go for nothing. The Oaths Bill is hung up between Lords and Commons, while inventive statesmen are devising a form of "compromise," which, it seems to be imagined, will conceal from the nation the fact that the Peers are frightened at their own folly, and are now ready to "eat the leek," so only that they be permitted to call it by some less vulgar name. The Abolition of Church-rates, assented to in the House of Commons by large successive majorities, is generally supposed to be doomed to summary execution by the Upper House. These instances appear to indicate that on all matters of general policy, a close, and, perhaps, mortal struggle is at hand between the old dominant and controlling power in the State, and the new one which is the offspring of public opinion—and that, not on particular questions only, but for relative position, or, in one word, supremacy.

This antagonism, not so much between the two Houses, as between the old chiefs, and the traditional policy, of both, and the new life which the people are infusing into their representative institutions, is specially apparent on questions of Parliamentary Reform. Ever since 1850, her Majesty's Government, for the time being, of whatever party (but always embodying the power and prestige of the oligarchy), have felt themselves compelled to coquette with the subject—sometimes ogling at it amiably from a distance, at others, taking it ceremoniously and coldly by the hand. But this fruitless dalliance may be said to be at an end. "What are your intentions?" is now the somewhat searching inquiry of the friends of the courted damsel. The flirting admirations or vague flatteries of old beaux, *passés*, decrepit, shabby, and, by no means attractive, are getting to be tiresome, and are valued at their real worth. Reform leans more confidently every day upon the arm of popular strength, and grows more and more conscious of her own claims and dignity. It was sure to come to this. It is far better that it should come to this. The nation would once have accepted a boon from the oligarchy, and been thankful. But it is of another mind now. It waits in patience, because

it is resolved to settle this matter in its own strength, and after its own notions, leaving the oligarchy to do as they list. In short, the public will is in the act of changing the instruments by which it seeks to put itself forth—and takes little account of the officious proceedings of discarded statesmen, to whatever school that may belong.

We do not mean to say, of course, that the country has deliberately or formally adopted any such resolution—but this, we think, is a correct interpretation of its spirit. It has gradually lost its reverence for oligarchical chiefdom. It ceases to recognise their authority. They are no longer the *Die majores* of political worship. No one cares a button that Lord Palmerston saw his way last week to vote in favour of Locke King's County Franchise Bill. No one pretends to any concern that he and Lord John Russell spoke and voted on Tuesday se'nnight against the Ballot. No one heeds Lord Derby's threat that he will oppose the Bill of the hon. member for Surrey to the utmost of his power. No one professes to regard the smooth passage of the Bill for abolishing the Property Qualification of members as an event to be shouted over as one of deep significance, nor feels bound to pay the least attention to the maundering of Earl Grey. The petulant opposition, and the reluctant support of these men is viewed with equal indifference, because the people are beginning to comprehend that the settlement of these matters ultimately rests with themselves. It suffices, in this transitional interval, for them to declare their will, and calmly abide by it. They can afford to wait a session or two. They know how the struggle will end. They have no need to exhaust themselves by violence. Why should they resort to extreme tactics? Why storm the citadel, when they can surely get possession of it by mine and sap?

The people of Great Britain, we are thoroughly convinced, never stood in so strong a position, in relation to the ruling chiefs, whether in the Lords or the Commons, as that which they occupy at the present moment. If they can but control their own impatience the game of Parliamentary Reform is in their own hands. All that they have now to do is to take care that their representatives do not betray them into the power of the old leaders, by listening too good-naturedly to vague overtures. They cannot do better, in our opinion, than they have done lately. They have no need to hunt after chiefs—let the chiefs come to them. The business of the people is clear. They have in the first place to put forward one by one the questions which they hold to constitute, when taken together, a substantial embodiment of the representative improvements they require, to test the House, and, particularly the old placemen, of the House, by bringing them to the vote, item by item—and they have to quietly but effectually set about organising their forces for another general election, which, of course, must precede the passing of any great measure. Meanwhile, they may give the men who aspire to lead the Liberal party to understand that they have no intention of consulting their convenience, far less of sacrificing any part of their object to obtain a merely nominal help.

"Little Bo-peep has lost his sheep,
And can't tell where to find 'em;
Let 'em alone, and they'll come home,
And bring their tails behind 'em."

For transitional purposes, the present Administration will do quite as well as another. They are perfectly competent to carry on the Government until those who are most anxious to take their place find out whereabouts they themselves are. The objection to the old chiefs is not personal. It is simply that they are without any programme, or, at any rate, without a sufficient one. Reform cannot condescend to court them—the courtship must be on their side. In the "cold shade of Opposition," they will probably learn this. The present duty of the people is to impress the lesson on them in characters which will never be effaced.

NATIONAL DEFENCES.

We reprint elsewhere the substance of a paper which has been extensively circulated throughout the country, and formed the basis of Sir Chas. Napier's alarmist speech in the House of Commons on Friday. The writer, a gentleman connected with the navy, gives some fifteen reasons why England should view with apprehension her present relations with France, and increase her armaments. It is not difficult to find fifteen good arguments why there is no cause whatever for disquietude:—

1. An invasion of this country by the Emperor of the French, without cause, would be a crime without a parallel in the history of the civilised world, for which the relations he has consistently maintained towards this country do not furnish the shadow of a pretext.

2. Such a buccaneering expedition would

inevitably prove unsuccessful, and thereby entail the ruin of its author.

3. The Emperor of the French has had many opportunities since 1851 of inflicting material injury on this country, without ever attempting to do so.

4. We have the assurance of Mr. Disraeli, the mouth-piece of the Government in the House of Commons, that "at the present moment the relations between the two countries are of a cordial and confidential nature, and that at this moment we are acting with the principal Powers of Europe, and especially with France, in the management and regulation of most delicate and important interests, under circumstances which certainly would seem to indicate that the object, and such I hope will be the result, of all our labours is the maintenance of the peace of Europe, and not its outrageous disturbance."

5. In the words of the First Lord of the Admiralty:—"At this time, and on the shortest notice, we could assemble a fleet in the Channel which would be competent to cope with any fleet in Europe."

6. The report of great French naval preparations is mere hearsay, and the statement that 70,000 sailors have been actually "called out" is incredible and unsupported by official evidence—the *Moniteur* stating that the land and sea forces settled a year ago, for the budget of 1858, have not been increased.

7. In 1852, when one of these periodical alarms prevailed, and stories obtained as to the fortifying of Cherbourg and the great increase of its ships of war, the *Times*, which had been instrumental in promoting the panic, was obliged to confess, on the authority of an official report from M. Dufaure, "that the French navy has never been reduced to a lower state of efficiency."

8. Cherbourg is the only considerable French Government dockyard and arsenal along the whole Channel and Atlantic sea-board. Why then should it not be made strong and efficient? We have got Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Milford Haven, all well defended.

9. When the extraordinary and prolonged preparations for the Anglo-French expedition from Varna to Sebastopol are recollected, the idea of a sudden embarkation of thousands of troops at Cherbourg with stores, artillery, and provisions, for a descent on the English coast, is supremely absurd.

10. The French, so far from having an adequate transport service for such a mad-cap expedition, were actually indebted to this country for a great part of the means of sending their army to the Crimea.

11. France is *not* mistress of the Channel. The greater part of her fleet is stationed in the Mediterranean, at Toulon and Marseilles.

12. It is impossible that the finances of France can sustain the cost of an immense fully-manned fleet, as well as her enormous army.

13. The immediate effect of war with this country, sudden or deliberate, would be an aggravation of present commercial embarrassment in France, and a financial panic and convulsion of the severest nature.

14. A good understanding with England has been, and is, the best support of the Imperial Throne, and an absolute necessity of the two peoples.

15. The estimates voted for our army and navy this year were 20,300,000*l.*, an increase of eight millions on the expenditure of twenty years ago. 59,380 men were voted for the naval service, the largest number in any year of peace since 1815.

We might go on to multiply reasons why the nation should resolutely discourage alarmist tendencies which are adapted to create a state of feeling across the Channel most likely to lead to estrangement between France and England. If they were indeed well grounded, and if our means of national defence are so inadequate in 1858, when we are spending one-third more upon our military and naval establishments than was the case a few years ago, the just inference is, that by a larger outlay of public money we should get less efficiency. The more money the more waste—is the unerring lesson taught by the last twenty years' experience. By curtailing expenditure we not only save the national exchequer, but actually compel those improvements and that administrative energy which will best promote the efficiency of our means of defence.

REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

WHILE the principle of Voluntaryism in the education of the working classes is being quietly undermined by the Committee of Council, and the yearly outlay in the shape of Parliamentary grants is augmenting in proportion as the self-reliance of the people in the work of popular instruction dies out, it is remarkable that, in respect to Reformatory Institutions, the current is running in the opposite direction. It may justly be argued that, as the State stands much more

nearly in the relation of parent to the juvenile criminal than to the child of the independent working man, it is under greater obligation to train and provide for the former than the latter. Every one will admit the logic of this argument. In practice our rulers pursue an exactly opposite course. Thus, we hear of some 600 parents and step-parents having been proceeded against last year with a view to compel them to contribute towards the support of their neglected children in the Reformatory Institutions, and of 292 having thus been compelled to contribute 629. For ourselves, we regard the provisions of the Act under which these convictions have been obtained as one of the most wholesome ever passed by the Legislature. It recognises the principle that the parent is responsible for the education of his child. But how is this enactment to be reconciled with the Privy Council system which, to a great extent, provides the children of working men with free education at the public expense? To the class most able to pay, the State says, "I have provided a costly apparatus for the education of your children, to which you are freely welcome;" to that which is lowest sunk in pauperism, "You must send your children here and the cost shall be recovered from you by law."

The general and increasing conviction that Reformatory Institutions are most effective when dis severed from State-aid and control, is beyond a doubt. Such is the opinion of Mr. Tufnell, one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. In his report to the Committee on Education for 1857-8, he states that he has visited a great number of Refuges and Reformatories, and the substance of his conclusions is that the "family system" is the primary condition of success, that these institutions cannot be conducted on any prescribed plan issued by a Government office, and that their success will be best assured by being left to voluntary support, unaided by assistance from the public purse, and untrammelled by Government interference.

The reason for this acknowledged superiority of voluntary agency in the reformation of criminals is sufficiently obvious. They can be only reclaimed by the active zeal, the self-denying efforts and the moral influence of those to whose care they are entrusted. Government can provide a system perfect in theory, and a costly machinery, but is inadequate to supply those living and personal influences which can alone affect the depraved character. It cannot create a De Metz or a Dr. Wichern—philanthropists who, by the aid alone of such help as is voluntarily supplied to them, have succeeded in transforming many hundred juvenile criminals into useful citizens of society. But does not the same principle apply, though perhaps less directly, to the education of the young in general? The costly system of the Committee of Council supplies routine instruction to a large part of the children of the poor. But the great defect of this and every other State-appointed and supported agency is, that it fails in the most vital requirements—religious and moral training. Mr. Tufnell states that, in Reformatory Schools, the acutest boys are most frequently the worst subjects; and that a mere knowledge of Scripture is worthless as a guide to character. The testimony of the inspectors of schools connected with the Committee of Council is to a similar effect. We may expand our appliances in the shape of training institutions, pupil teachers, and capitation grants, and in the end be no better off than Prussia with her elaborate machinery for national education, and a population sunk in political degradation, mental torpor, and social immorality.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. WASHINGTON WILKS.

From an advertisement which appears elsewhere it will be seen that the working men of Carlisle have determined on opening a subscription to present this gentleman with a testimonial, both as an acknowledgment of his services as a journalist and lecturer in promoting their welfare, and to indemnify him for the expenses incurred in his recent imprisonment by the House of Commons. The proposal reflects honour on its originators. There are few men who have laboured more earnestly and disinterestedly in the work of elevating working men to their right position in social and political life than Mr. Wilks, and we shall be heartily rejoiced to find that the response to this appeal is as hearty and general as has been the willing service given by him from his earliest years in advancing the best interests of his countrymen. We shall be happy to take charge of any subscriptions that may be forwarded to us on behalf of the testimonial.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The Crystal Palace is now in its glory, and offers unrivalled inducements to the pleasure-seekers of the metropolis. In addition to the ordinary floral and

musical attractions, there is a daily performance on the great organ, and every evening the new wind band discourses eloquent music in the grounds adjoining the bed of rhododendrons. That the public appreciate the provision made for their amusement is seen in the fact that the visitors during the past week numbered nearly 30,000.

On Friday the second of the fortnightly Italian Opera concerts took place before a brilliant audience, some 4,000 persons, who filled the central transept. The concert was made up of familiar airs and concerted pieces from *Maria di Rohan*, the *Favorita*, *Fra Diavolo*, *Rigoletto*, the *Traviata*, and *Don Pasquale*, and other Covent-garden operas, sung by Grisi, Bosio, Didiée, Mario, Graziani, and other Covent-garden performers, under the leadership of Mr. Costa. The band played in brilliant style Weber's overture, "Ruler of the Spirits," and Rossini's "La Gazza Ladra," and the chorus sang Mendelssohn's "Oh, hills; oh, vales of pleasure" most effectively. The singers exerted themselves very effectively, notwithstanding the heat, and were rewarded by abundance of applause.

On Friday, the 2nd of July, there is to be a grand choral demonstration by the great Handel festival choir, which will fill the immense orchestra in the central transept, and with orchestral and military bands number 2,500 performers. On Friday last there was a rehearsal of the whole programme at Exeter Hall—the chorus (the metropolitan contingent) entirely filling the orchestra and a great part of the area. The selections, which consisted of choruses and part songs from Handel, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Costa, Rossini, and Auber, were gone through under the energetic direction of Mr. Costa, and the effect produced warrants the most flattering anticipations of the result when the whole army of 2,500 performers, vocal and instrumental, are united under the glass roof of the Crystal Palace.

COMMISSION OF LUNACY ON SIR H. MEUX, BART., M.P.

A Commission of Lunacy has been sitting at the Thatched House Tavern to inquire into the state of the mind of Sir Henry Meux. Mr. Montague Chambers, Mr. Bovill, and Mr. Bodkin appeared in support of the petition; Mr. Montagu Smith and Mr. Quain were counsel on behalf of Lady Smith, the sister of Sir Henry Meux; and the Attorney-General, Mr. Edwin James, Mr. Wilde, and Mr. Hawkins were counsel for Lady Meux. Mr. Montague Chambers opened the case. On the death of his father in 1841 Sir Henry became possessed of great wealth and a large capital embarked in the brewery. He had three sisters—Lady Malden, Mrs. Arabin, and Lady Bowyer Smith. In 1855 he married a daughter of Lord Ernest Bruce, a girl of nineteen, and soon after this his friends were struck by his altered gait and manner. When shooting in Scotland in 1856 it was found dangerous to go out with him. In December, 1856, four medical gentlemen were consulted, and they decided that there was disease of the brain. After the election for Hertfordshire, in 1857, Sir Henry sank into utter imbecility. His sisters had ascertained that he had executed some testamentary paper, and desiring to know its nature, and whether Sir Henry was capable of executing it, they instituted proceedings in Chancery, and as the representatives of Lady Meux had refused to discover it, the Lords Justices ordered this inquiry.

The witnesses have been very numerous. Among them were General Hall, Lord Charles Clinton, Dr. C. J. Williams, Dr. Thomas Watson, Elias Smith Bromsby, formerly Sir Henry's groom of the chambers, Mr. Majoribanks, Sir Henry's partner, Charles Tessier, formerly his cook, Lord Ranelagh, and Dr. Conolly. It was shown that, in 1856, his shooting was dangerous, "he shot merely at a venture;" that his articulation was indistinct; that in 1857 he believed he was Marquis of Walton, and owner of Cashibury; that he declared there were bread crumbs on the pictures when there were none, and that the doors were opened when they were closed; and that in 1858 he believed General Havelock was burned alive, that he rang his bell in his grave, that he was taken out, and was coming home. The medical gentlemen described his disease as paralysis. Mr. Montague Chambers said that he considered the evidence established the fact of Sir Henry's incapacity on or before the 1st May, 1857.

The Attorney-General, for the wife and infant son of Sir Henry, went over the whole case. The evidence did not bring before them the true history of Sir Henry Meux. No evidence had been given to show that he had wasted a penny of his large property. Throughout the whole of the three years since he married Sir Henry had performed the ordinary affairs of life, and had completed several important transactions. Mr. Majoribanks, a partner, had shown that on the 10th August, 1857, Sir Henry had conducted a very complicated transaction. Sir Bowyer Smith's petition carried back Sir Henry's insanity to December, 1856. Why, in November of that year Sir Henry had remitted to his brother-in-law the interest upon a large sum he had lent to Sir Bowyer. Madness must have come upon him very quickly! All the sisters of Sir Henry were well provided for under their father's will. But Sir Henry had increased his capital from 200,000*l.* to 500,000*l.*; and he appointed Mr. Arabin to attend at the brewery, and assigned him 1,200*l.* a year, and he gave Lady Smith 18,000*l.* upon her marriage. The instrument settling that sum upon her was executed in March, 1857. The jury would now understand why the 1st of May had been fixed upon

as the beginning of Sir Henry's insanity. If the jury founded their verdict on the evidence adduced it would invalidate all these transactions. The Attorney-General fixed upon August, 1857, as the beginning of the insanity. Sir Henry executed on the 3rd July a codicil to his will, providing that Lady Meux should have the entire disposal of his property if his son died, and no other children survived him; and witnesses would show that he was quite competent to conduct and be a party to that transaction. Up to the 20th August, when he went to Scotland, Sir Henry had conducted his affairs as usual. It was in Scotland that he was attacked with this malady.

On Friday Lady Meux, Lady Ernest Bruce, Lord Ernest Bruce, Lord Ailesbury, Colonel Gilpin, Lord Edwin Hill, were examined. All these witnesses said they had not observed any indication of incapacity on the part of Sir Henry Meux previous to his journey to Scotland in August, 1857. Lady Meux was examined touching the relations between her husband and his sisters; and her answers did not reveal a very pleasant state of things. Lord and Lady Ernest Bruce declared that they knew nothing, until the preceding day, of the contents of the codicil to Sir Henry's will. The inquiry was again adjourned.

Evidence was given on Saturday by Mr. Danby Seymour, M.P.; by Mr. Norton (late a judge in Newfoundland), and by Sir Henry's agent, all of whom testified very strongly as to the perfect sanity of that unfortunate gentleman at the period at which it requires the petitioners to establish his insanity in order to carry their point.

On Monday several other witnesses were examined. All the witnesses gave evidence in favour of the conclusion that Sir Henry's mind was in a state that enabled him to transact business of an ordinary nature. This was the case particularly with Mr. Hunter, who was solicitor to the firm of Meux and Co. for fifty years, and had been solicitor to Sir Henry himself for twenty-five years. The inquiry was again adjourned.

Yesterday Mr. Hunter was cross-examined by Mr. Montague Chambers. Dr. James Allan said that in his opinion the disease under which Sir Henry was labouring might have been arrested without affecting the brain. Dr. Skey was then examined, and said that, on the 22nd of January last, when we agreed upon attesting a power of attorney to appoint trustees, Sir Henry was in a condition to transact any business that was not very complicated—anything straightforward. "I saw him last Sunday, and was astonished to find him so well. He described his pictures to me, told me what they had cost; and when we went out on the lawn he described the surrounding country to me. To talk about a state of drunken idiocy is all a mistake. He is now violent at times. He seems to have a hazy notion that some inquiry is proceeding, but he don't know exactly what it is." Mr. Winterbottom, a surgeon who accompanied Sir Henry to Scotland, was next examined. He spoke of the delusions Sir Henry betrayed as to the stage he had shot, and expressed an opinion that the attack he suffered there was one of syncope, and not apoplexy. The inquiry was again adjourned.

INVASION INVITED BY THE DEFENCELESS STATE OF ENGLAND.

[The following is portion of a paper extensively circulated, under the above heading, within the last week, by a gentleman who has extensive connexions with the navy. We have commented upon it in a leading article.]

1. The bulk of our veteran soldiers is already in India. The papers inform us that "25,000 men, including four cavalry regiments, are to be sent out without an hour's delay."
2. Of the few regiments of militia that have been enrolled, many are already disbanded.
3. The late First Lord of the Admiralty stated in Parliament, that to forty-two English steam line-of-battle ships, built and building, the French had forty built and building.
4. The French fleet is of recent and excellent build.
5. The English Government made known their intention to have, this summer, a Channel steam-fleet. The two ships *Marlborough* and *Renown*, put into commission for this purpose several months back, are only now obtaining their full crews, so complete is the failure to get sailors.
6. The French, by their "Inscription Maritime," called out 70,000 sailors some weeks ago.
7. Those sailors are said to be generally armed with revolvers,—collected by one of those energetic efforts which point to a special purpose.
8. The French army consists of not less than 400,000 men, some say 600,000 men, and an addition of 42,000 is now taking place.
9. A part of the French army now in Algiers has, within these few days, been summoned home. Any force can be carried from the interior by the new railway to Cherbourg, which is just completed (a month before the time specified). A considerable army is in the old camp at Boulogne.
10. Cherbourg is now a fortress of the first order, both on the sea and land sides, and has basins so built that troops can at once walk from the quay on board a ship of the first magnitude.
11. Thus, by her well-laid plans, France is now mistress of the Channel.
12. The distance from Cherbourg to Portland, with its new but undefended harbour, is seventy miles; that is an affair of some nine hours. The distance from Boulogne to the open beach of Pevensey Bay, is but fifty miles.
13. The same fleet may land one army after another.
14. On the present state of feeling in the French army towards England, not a word need be said.
15. The Emperor is one who does not speak, but acts.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

Her Majesty gave a State Ball at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday. The dancing was kept up until after midnight. The next evening the Queen and Prince Consort went to the Princess's Theatre. The Queen held a levee on Friday at St. James's Palace. Her Majesty wore a train of black silk, trimmed with bouillonne of black tulle and black satin bows. The petticoat of black silk, with several skirts to correspond. She also wore a diadem of emeralds and diamonds. A large number of presentations took place, and the general circle was attended by a numerous assemblage of the nobility. The Earl of Derby had an audience of her Majesty. On Saturday morning her Majesty rode out on horseback in the parks, in company with his Royal Highness the Prince Consort. The Prince Consort went during the day to the South Kensington Museum, and to the Fine Arts Commission. In the evening the Royal party went to the Italian Opera.

On Monday afternoon, the Queen, accompanied by the Prince Consort, and attended by a splendid suite, left town for Warwickshire. The Royal party left the train at Coventry, where her Majesty was presented with an address by the Mayor, and received a loyal and enthusiastic reception from the people. She passed rapidly through Coventry, and proceeded to Stoneleigh Abbey, the residence of Lord Leigh, about seven miles distant. As her Majesty was leaving the station a large choir, accompanied by some 9,000 school children, sang the "National Anthem," and the people cheered her vociferously. Stoneleigh Abbey, which derives a temporary interest from the visit of her Majesty, is situated in a spot of peculiar beauty, about three miles from Kenilworth, on a sloping bank of the Avon. It is surrounded by an extensive park adorned with a profusion of venerable oaks, and abounding with deer. On arriving at Stoneleigh the Royal party were conducted to a magnificent suite of apartments appropriated to their use, upon the arrangement and embellishment of which Lord Leigh had called into requisition all the resources of decorative art. In the evening the front of the old Abbey and the portico of the mansion-house beyond were splendidly illuminated, and a grand banquet was given. Mr. Secretary Walpole met the Queen at the railway station, and attended her Majesty on her journey.

There was a dinner in Merchant Taylors' Hall, given on the termination of the election of Fellows from the Merchant Taylors' School to St. John's College, Oxford. There was a large gathering of Conservative peers, bishops, and distinguished civil and military men, around the hospitable table. The Prime Minister made a speech chiefly occupied with descriptions of the difficulties encountered by his Government, and his success in dealing with and overcoming them. His latest exploit—in obtaining the grant of compensation to Watt and Park, and the surrender of the *Cagliari*, by the Neapolitan Government—of course, figured prominently in the bill of fare.

On Friday, Mr. Owen, one of the imprisoned directors of the Royal British Bank, was released from the Queen's Prison under a royal pardon. An intimation was at the same time received by the prison authorities that the sentence passed on Alderman Kennedy had been reduced from nine months' to four months' imprisonment; he will therefore be released on the 26th inst.

The indictments preferred against Mr. Truelove, publisher, in the Strand, and Mr. Tcherwiski, for alleged libels on the Emperor of the French, are fixed for trial on Tuesday next, the first week of the after-term sittings. The trials will take place in the Court of Queen's Bench, before Lord Campbell and a special jury. The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and Mr. Welsby will conduct the prosecution on behalf of the Crown. Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., Mr. Phinn, Q.C., Mr. Hawkins, and Mr. Simon, have been retained for the defendants.

Admiral Martin, it is said, and not Admiral Keppel, will have the command of the Channel fleet.

Sir Henry Stracey, Bart., of Blackheath-hall, near Norwich, is the Conservative candidate for the seat for East Norfolk, rendered vacant by the death of Sir E. N. Buxton, the late Liberal member. Sir Henry Stracey, in an address issued on the 8th of May, announced his intention of offering himself as a Conservative candidate for the division on the first opportunity. On Friday, Sir Henry's "opportunity" offered itself, and on Saturday he issued an address. The Liberal party have not yet put forward a candidate, although it is reported that one will shortly be forthcoming.

The Tory schism in North Essex still continues. One party demands a "county man," in the person of Col. S. B. Ruggles Brise, of Stains Hall (who has issued a Derbyshire address), while another section remains firm in its adherence to the Right Hon. W. Beresford.

Lord Malmesbury has filled up the mission to Tuscany, left vacant by the strange flight of Mr. Howard, by appointing as his successor Mr. Lyons, who has just conducted with so much address the unofficial negotiations with Naples. Mr. Lyons has been long attached to the mission at Florence, filling the very responsible post of the resident, though unaccredited representative of Great Britain at Rome, and is thoroughly acquainted with the politics of the Italian Peninsula. He is the eldest son of Lord Lyons, and first entered the diplomatic service as Attaché at Athens in February, 1839.

We (*Times*) have reason to believe that a circular has been issued by Lord Derby to his supporters, which announces the intention of the Government to

offer no further opposition to the admission of the Jews to Parliament. While thus conceding the political expediency of this admission, Lord Derby seizes the occasion to reiterate his moral conviction that the Jews ought not to sit in Parliament.

We (*Athenæum*) understand that the United States Government contemplate sending out an Arctic Expedition to follow up the late Dr. Kahn's discoveries in Baffin's Bay.

Two gentlemen of Conservative politics have been added to the Southampton bench of magistrates. The Lord Chancellor is making up for long exclusion from office!

It is understood that the celebrated Lady Morgan is in imminent danger, and that her medical advisers have renounced all hope.

Among the passengers by the *Ripon* last week was General Hewett, from Meerut, the place where the Bengal mutiny first broke out.

The Liberal tendencies of the present Government are proving too strong for the digestion of their Irish ultra-Protestant supporters, such as the *Derry Sentinel* and *Downshire Protestant*.

Miscellaneous News.

STEAMER FROM IRELAND TO AMERICA.—The steam-ship *Indian Empire* left Southampton on Sunday at noon for the port of Galway, to open a communication between that port and New York.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL AND SIR JAMES OUTRAM.—At a special Court of Proprietors of East India Stock, to be held at Leadenhall-street on the 23rd inst., the Court of Directors will ask a confirmation of unanimous resolutions by which they have granted an annuity of 2,000*l.* to General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., and of 1,000*l.* to Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B.

A DREADFUL AND SOMEWHAT MYSTERIOUS MURDER has been committed in Staffordshire. The victim, an engineer, named Collier, had been drinking with a friend, one Onions, and they left late at night to go to Collier's lodgings. Collier was found murdered and shockingly mangled the next morning, not far off; and Onions has disappeared. But no motive can be conceived for his commission of the murder.

BITE OF A VIPER AT HAMPTHEAD.—On Monday Mrs. Hoxwell, of Park-street, Regent-park, was walking in the fields in company with some friends at West-end, Hampstead, when sitting down upon the grass she was bitten by a viper that lay there concealed. The reptile was killed. Mrs. Hoxwell was taken with all haste to the nearest surgeon's, who applied the usual remedies, and she was removed to her residence, but is not expected to survive.

A MAYOR IMPRISONED.—Mr. John McGowan, the Mayor of Sligo, his deputies and poll clerks—two each—were convicted at the last assizes for conspiring together, previous to the late election for the borough of Sligo, to return Mr. John Patrick Somers by a fictitious majority. They subsequently raised an objection to the sentence, which has been decided against them by the Court of Criminal Appeal. The conviction being thus confirmed, the parties duly surrendered within the ten days prescribed by law, and they are all now safely lodged in the gaol of Sligo.

THE LILWALL TRIBUTE.—We regret to learn that the response made to the appeals of the committee organised to obtain subscriptions as some acknowledgment of the services rendered by Mr. John Lilwall during a long series of years to the Early Closing movement, is not such as could have been expected, considering the length and the nature of the efforts and sacrifices he has made in seeking the removal of the disadvantages both social and religious under which the trading classes have so long laboured. An opportunity is still afforded, before the Tribute account is closed, to express respect for a good and earnest man, which, we hope, will be signed by those who have not yet contributed.

THE PASSPORT DIFFICULTY AND THE CHANNEL PORTS.—The secretary of the Royal and Imperial Steam-packet Company writes to the *Times* that he has most promptly received from the French authorities intimation to the effect that all excursionists to Calais and Boulogne are permitted to land and remain at those places as long as they please without a formal passport.

The only conditions required are that each excursionist shall be provided with a duplicate ticket issued on board the packet, or from my offices, gratis, signed by the holder, one portion of which will be demanded on landing, and the other portion will be collected on returning on board the packet. This arrangement it will be seen, is an improvement on the old system, for in future it will not be imperative on the excursionist to pass through the Custom-house and Police-office on arrival and departure, as the duplicate ticket will be the permit for embarkation.

THE PRICE OF A SEAT IN PARLIAMENT.—The prices of obtaining seats at the late general election were as follows:—London:—Russell, 3,222*l.*; Rothschild, 1,313*l.*; Duke, 1,068*l.*; Crawford, 999*l.*; Currie, 970*l.* Tower Hamlets:—Ayrton, 1,337*l.*; Butler, 1,183*l.*; Clay, 806*l.* Finsbury:—Duncombe, 413*l.*; Cox, 2,308*l.*; Parry, 736*l.* Lambeth:—Roupeil, 5,336*l.*; Williams, 1,705*l.*; Wilkinson, 2,688*l.* Southwark:—Napier, 1,219*l.*; Locke, 3,880*l.*; Pellatt, 684*l.* In Westminster and Marylebone, no contest:—Shelly, 115*l.*; Evans, 164*l.*; Hall, 100*l.*; Ebrington, 150*l.* The above returns show that an election for a metropolitan borough, when contested, may cost any sum varying from 1,500*l.* to nearly 6,000*l.* In respect of the borough of Liverpool, the return made by Mr. T. Carson, the election auditor, shows that 3,142*l.* was paid by

Mr. Houghton, on account of Messrs. Horsfall and Turner, and 3,413*l.* by Mr. Harvey, on account of Mr. Ewart, making a total expenditure of 5,565*l.* Most of the items have already been published.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK HILL.—On Thursday last an interesting gathering took place at this institution, under the presidency of Mr. Eusebius Smith. It was a meeting of old scholars, and invitations were sent to 185, a large proportion of whom were present. From the addresses delivered it appeared that many of the old scholars, through the instrumentality of the institution, had been enabled to obtain a good position in society, and they had subscribed a fund for the relief of their poor brethren, and had made donations to the parent society of upwards of one hundred guineas. Several distressed scholars had been assisted with money, and in some cases weekly payments had been continued for periods of several months. In the evening a large number of these persons took tea together, and altogether the proceedings were of the most pleasant description. Prizes amounting to 28*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* (all in new money) were distributed; and a vote of thanks having been given to the chairman, the business was brought to a close.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS.—The *Scotsman*, in giving insertion to the statement of Mr. Dickens, referred to in our last number, says:—"As Mr. Dickens's statement is apt to be somewhat unintelligible to those beyond the reach of the gossip of London and the 'literary world,' we may explain that the fact, as we are informed, is, that Mr. Dickens has, by mutual agreement, separated from his wife on the ground of 'incompatibility.' The name of a young lady on the stage has been mixed up with the matter—most cruelly and untruly, is the opinion, we hear, of those having the best means of observing and judging; indeed, the arrangement itself is to a great extent a refutation of that part of the scandal. Of the family (eight in number) the eldest son remains with his mother, but some at least of the daughters go with Mr. Dickens, and the head of his new home is a lady, a very near relative of Mrs. Dickens. We mention these facts to explain the allusions to which Mr. Dickens has thought proper to give publicity, and also to do so in such a way as to prevent the transaction so dimly referred to being made the subject of inferences too unfavourable."

NATIONAL SCHOOL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Thursday, June 9, at the Sanctuary, Westminster, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. There were also present the Bishops of Lichfield, Lincoln, Llandaff, and Oxford; Lords Ebury, Lyttelton, and Romney; the Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., Townshend Mainwaring, Esq., M.P., Sir Robert Gladstone, Mr. T. D. Acland, Mr. F. H. Dickenson, Archdeacons Harrison and Sinclair, and Rev. Sir Henry Thompson. The Archbishop opened the meeting with a few words, alluding to the past efforts of the society in the cause of education, the success which had attended those efforts, and the continually extending field for exertion. During the reading of the report the ballot was taken for members to serve on the committee, the result of which, as announced later, was that the three old members were re-elected, and the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Richard Twining filled by the election of the Hon. Arthur Gordon. The following resolution was then moved by the Rev. Hon. W. F. Cowper, and seconded by Mr. Townshend Mainwaring, M.P.:

That the thanks of this meeting be given to his Grace the President, and the committee of this society, for the report presented by them, and that this meeting desires to express its earnest hope that the appeal about to be issued with a view to obtain the funds hitherto collected under authority of Royal Letters, may be promptly and liberally responded to by the friends of Church education.

Mr. Cowper reviewed at some length the past operations of the society, laying peculiar stress on the importance to the Church of the maintenance in their full efficiency of the various training institutions for masters and mistresses. His Grace pronounced the usual benediction, and the meeting separated.

A MAN BURIED ALIVE FOR FOUR DAYS:—At Heathfield Fire-clay works, near Garnkirk, Glasgow, last Wednesday, at twelve o'clock midnight, James Templeton, one of the men employed in pumping water in the clay mine, observed, before leaving for supper, part of the debris of the superincumbent mass oozing from the roof of an old working at some distance from the place at which he had been engaged. This circumstance he mentioned to his relatives when he got home. His friends endeavoured to persuade him not to return, but he refused to listen to their remonstrances, remarking that "the breakdown was far from the place where he worked, and, even if there was a fall, he had an outgate." Accordingly, he returned to his work, and early on Thursday morning, when the miners arrived, they found that a "sit" had taken place, and that the workings had been entirely filled up by the entrance of the mass, which was of a peculiarly soft and quick nature. They at once discovered that the unfortunate Templeton must be engulfed in the fallen mass. Messrs. Ferguson and Miller, the proprietors of the works, on hearing of the occurrence, immediately ordered relays of workmen, who worked continuously in the endeavour to recover the unfortunate man. After the most indefatigable and well-directed efforts for a period of 108 hours, they succeeded on Monday afternoon in finding their fellow-workman, to their astonishment and joy, still alive, though much exhausted. Dr. Oliver, who was in attendance, promptly and skilfully administered the usual restoratives, and the sufferer is progressing so favourably, that there is every prospect that he will be completely restored to his wonted health in a few days.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The reporter of the *Times* thus corrects a natural error into which the readers of that paper have been led:—"It has been errone-

ously supposed by some, that as, during the experimental trip, the cable was broken two or three times in rapid succession on board each ship, the trial was then a failure, and that the path to success with the undertaking itself is still as obscure and difficult as ever. These opinions, however, have no foundation in fact. The experimental trip was decided on for the purpose of putting the cable and the various apparatus for laying it to the most severe tests, and, in fact, to make mistakes, in order that the value of the different machines for remedying such disasters might be practically ascertained. From the beginning it was intended to lose or expend the cable with which these experiments were made; and for this very purpose the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* were each provided with some twenty miles of coil which had been condemned as worthless by the company's engineers. The *Agamemnon*, attended by the *Valorous*, and towed by two steam-tugs, left the Sound at nine o'clock on Thursday morning, and waited outside. The *Niagara*, under steam, and attended by the *Gorgon*, did not leave until eleven o'clock. At that time there was no wind, but a favourable breeze from the north having sprung up subsequently, the squadron started, under canvas only, for their destinations. The *Porcupine* surveying-vessel has already been despatched to Newfoundland. She will wait for the *Niagara* at Trinity Bay, and pilot her carefully through its intricate navigation to the Bay of Bulls, where, if all goes well, the wire will be landed and the latest advices from New York and Washington instantly transmitted. The rendezvous in mid ocean for which the squadron steers on leaving is 52 deg. 2 min. north latitude, 33 deg. 18 min. west longitude. Where the American side of the cable will be landed is in 47 deg. 49 min. north, 54° 0 west, and the telegraph-house at Valentia is in 51 deg. 56 min. north, 10 deg. 25 min. west. The precise distance between the two points is 1,720 nautical miles. The length of wire in both vessels amounts to 2,966 nautical miles, so that there is at least eighty or ninety per cent. allowed for slack and contingencies.

A FEARFUL SCENE WITH A LUNATIC.—A fearful scene was witnessed in South Shields Market-place on Tuesday night, by a very large crowd of people—sailors and others—and the horror and alarm that prevailed for some time cannot be well described. Thomas Cook, a sailor, had returned from Hamburg that morning, in a brig named the *Castle Eden*. He had been a little excited when he came home, but there had been nothing in his manner very much to alarm his wife. After tea he had dressed himself and gone out; and it would seem that he was immediately after attacked with a sudden fit of madness. He was observed running about in a frightfully excited state, and then to clamber by the spouting to the roof of St. Hilda's Church. With such agility as only sailors display, he, somehow or other, attached himself to the east side of the church tower by resting with his toe ends upon a thin ledge sloping to the ground, and not more than an inch in breadth, and striking his finger nails into the lime between the stones, he brought himself to the outside; but finding he could not pass the other angles, he dropped with his hands on the narrow ledge and passed himself hand over hand completely round the tower—a most miraculous performance—as the oldest sailor in the large crowd that had gathered together had expected every moment that he would slip, and be dashed to pieces on the pavement. Having got back to the roof of the church, the unfortunate man tore off his neck-tie, coat, and linen shirt, and rending them to shreds, he threw the fragments amongst the excited crowd below. He then pulled out his watch, and dashing it to pieces, pitched it at them. He next emptied his trousers pockets of money and cigars, and threw them away, and everyone thought he was about to precipitate himself from the roof, when the police and several young men burst open the belfry, and having found a door rushed through it to the roof. When Cook saw them coming to him he ran towards them and attempted to drag one young man over the leads, but he was overpowered, and he was taken off to the police-station by a strong force of policemen and civilians, and from thence transferred to a lunatic asylum. There is still some hope of his recovery.

Law and Police.

THE TIVERTON BURIAL-GROUND DISPUTE.—The great controversy between the Bishop of Exeter and the Tiverton Burial Board, as to whether a wall twelve inches high in the burial-place of that town formed a sufficient division between the consecrated and unconsecrated portions of the ground, was terminated on Saturday by Lord Campbell giving judgment for the defendants. The Chief Justice said that the defendants had already done what by the *mandamus* they were commanded to do.

They do not deny that the portion of the burial-ground set apart for consecration "did not appear to the bishop to be in a fit state for consecration." But they are not commanded, and (we think) they could not properly have been commanded to put it into such a state for consecration, whatever his sincere and conscientious opinion upon the subject might be. If within the meaning of the statute on which the present question turns the burial-ground may be in a state which makes it fit to be consecrated, and yet not appear so to be to the bishop, the two allegations in the writ are not identical, and it is then sufficient for the defendants to aver a performance of that one the performance of which is specifically commanded by the writ. Now, without at all derogating from the general discretion vested by law in the bishop, or questioning his exercise of it in any particular case, which in the present instance we are bound carefully to avoid, as the bishop is no party to this proceeding, and could not be heard upon it, we think that it cannot be contended but that a burial-

ground may be brought into such a state of fitness, and yet not appear to be so to the bishop. He is to exercise his own functions according to the light of his own conscience on due consideration, and with that exercise this court could not interfere. But it is possible, still, that he may be ill-informed, or form an erroneous judgment, and then we must dispose of any issue brought before us as law and right demand. We must now look to the facts found by the special verdict, for we apprehend that the task devolves upon this court to decide (availing ourselves of the lights which we can call in aid for our guidance) whether, upon these facts, the portion of the burial-ground to be consecrated had been put by the Burial Board, before the issuing of the writ, in such a state and condition as rendered it fit and proper to be consecrated. To this, it appears to us, is limited the statutable obligation thrown upon the Burial Board. The Legislature might have required the Burial Board to put the portion of the burial-ground to be consecrated in such a state as the bishop of the diocese should think fit to direct, preparatory to consecration; but no language has been used by the Legislature which imposes such an obligation.

THE HARBOROUGH CHURCH-RATE CASE.—It may be recollected that, as we reported last week, the Court of Queen's Bench granted Mr. Nunneley a *certiorari* to remove the orders of the magistrates made upon him to pay a Church-rate, the legality of which he disputed, amounting to 11. 16s., and 7s. 6d. costs, and, as the money was not paid, they subsequently issued their warrant and levied the amount by distress and sale of his goods. On Saturday, in the same court, Mr. Macaulay, Q.C., and Mr. Bell, appeared to show cause. The substance of the answer made by the magistrates was, that they together considered and determined that the said allegations and notices were not made or given in good faith, but were made and put forward as a pretext merely for avoiding payment of the said rate. Mr. Mellor said the magistrates did not say that they believed the objections were not made *bonâ fide*. Mr. Macaulay contended that it was for the magistrates to decide whether or not the party summoned disputed the validity of the rate *bonâ fide*. That was a question of fact to be decided by the magistrates, and when they had decided it, this court would not review their decision. Mr. Mellor, Q.C., and Mr. Wills, appeared in support of the rule, but were stopped by Lord Campbell, who said he was clearly of opinion that the rule ought to be made absolute.

By the proviso to the 7th section of the 53rd of George III. (he said), the justices had jurisdiction to order payment of the rate only where the validity of that rate was undisputed, and if it was *bonâ fide* disputed they had no jurisdiction. From the evidence as it stood, and which was all uncontradicted, no reasonable man could be led to the conclusion that the validity of the rule was not *bonâ fide* disputed. Mr. Nunneley stated reasonable grounds of objection, and he produced the opinion of counsel, and offered to prove the proceedings which had taken place when the rate was made. The evidence was all on one side and uncontradicted, and all the justices said was, that they did not believe it. His lordship thought the justices could not give themselves jurisdiction, by wrongly and capriciously deciding a fact contrary to the truth, upon which their jurisdiction depended. It was very capricious on the part of the magistrates to say that they did not believe that there was a *bonâ fide* objection to the validity of the rate; and to allow it would be to allow magistrates, in all cases, without evidence, and contrary to evidence, to find a fact contrary to the truth, upon the finding of which fact their jurisdiction might depend.

Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Justice Erle, and Mr. Justice Crompton expressed themselves to the same effect. Rule absolute to quash the order.

AN INDEPENDENT MINISTER CHARGED WITH ASSAULTING HIS WIFE.—At the Lambeth Police Court, on Wednesday, the Rev. Henry Marchmont, of 10, Percy-place, Clapham-road, and formerly an Independent minister in the vicinity of Islington, was charged with assaulting Caroline Maria, his wife, a lady to whom he has been married only eight months. Mr. J. B. Hughes, the barrister, instructed by Mr. J. G. Barnard, solicitor, of York-road, Lambeth, attended on behalf of Mrs. Marchmont, and Mr. Solomon for the defendant. Mrs. Marchmont, a lady of diminutive stature, and about fifty years of age, being apparently twenty the senior of her husband, was accommodated with a seat at the solicitors' table, and gave her evidence under considerable nervous excitement. When sworn, she stated that she had been the widow of Mr. Lockett, and at the death of her late husband, was left the sole possessor of 50,000*l.* In the month of October last she was married to the defendant—then an Independent minister at Islington—and by the marriage settlement she was the sole possessor of the 50,000*l.*, to deal with it as she thought proper. Soon after their marriage her husband applied to her for money, and sometimes she refused to give him cheques, while at other times he returned those she gave him, and there were a great many altercations between them on money matters. On Friday last, while at breakfast, the defendant asked her where she had been on the day before, and if she had not been to her solicitor's, but she did not answer him, upon which he got into a violent passion, held up his fist towards her, and said he did not mind dying for her. He also called her a great many dreadful names, and was in such a passion that she became dreadfully alarmed at him, and went up stairs to avoid him. Her husband followed, and told her she must not leave the house without him. Witness was so frightened at something her husband said that she requested her servant to speak to the persons in the next house, to know if she could get through that way, and she got into the garden in front. Her husband, however, followed her, and taking her in his arms put her over the wall that separated the gardens, and she was taken to her parlour. Her husband called her a donkey for attempting to escape, and she became so ill with spasms from the fright

that she had been compelled to keep her bed nearly ever since. On Monday she was so bad that she requested the attendance of a doctor, when the defendant said it was all nonsense, and that if she got up she would be better. He said he should have 25,000*l.*, else he would spend all her money in law, and that he should take her to the House of Lords. On that morning the defendant came to her, and said she must become reconciled to him, and she then asked him what he did with her money, and this put him into a great passion. She (witness) saw her sister drive up in a cab to the front of her house, and was going to open the door for her when her husband caught her in his arms and put her into the parlour. In cross-examination by Mr. Solomons, Mrs. Marchmont admitted that she had gone to the office of her solicitor without the knowledge of her husband, and on his asking her next morning if she had done so, she refused to tell or answer him. She also admitted that she had made three attempts to run away from her husband, and one of these attempts was that when she got over the wall separating the next house from hers, and when her husband caught her in his arms and brought her back. When free from passion her husband was not unkind to her, but his passion came on every week or ten days, and if kind to her one day she was afraid of him the next. She did not know what her husband's income was at the time of their marriage. She could not say that at that time it was 800*l.*, and was at present 500*l.* per annum. Corroborative evidence having been heard, Mr. Solomon said that had it not been for the wealth of the parties, and the interference of the lawyers, and more particularly of Mrs. Davies, the sister of Mrs. Marchmont, the parties would have gone on and lived comfortably together. He would admit that there were faults on both sides, but their differences would have been reconciled had it not been for the improper interference of Mrs. Davies, whose object appeared to be to get the wife of his client to make her will in power of her daughter, and thus secure her ample fortune. Mr. Norton, in giving judgment, said he did not think that a case of assault had been made out, but that one of fear and intimidation was established there could be no doubt; and for the future protection of Mrs. Marchmont he must call on her husband to put in bail, himself in 400*l.*, and two sureties in 200*l.* each, to keep the peace towards her for three months. The necessary sureties were put in, and the reverend defendant was discharged.

RETIREMENT OF MR. JUSTICE COLERIDGE.—It being known that Mr. Justice Coleridge would take his leave of the bench on Saturday, the Court of Queen's Bench became densely crowded towards the afternoon. The concourse of barristers was perhaps the largest ever witnessed in this court on a similar occasion. They nearly filled every part of the building, and only a limited number of the non-professional public was able to find accommodation within its walls. Shortly after two o'clock a slight pause occurred in the business of the court, and Lord Campbell seeing the Attorney-General, who had only a few minutes previously entered, called upon him "to move." The Attorney-General then, in a brief speech, in the name of the bar of England, expressed the sentiments of regret felt by his learned brethren. Mr. Justice Coleridge, who was very much affected, replied in suitable terms. As soon as his lordship had finished he bowed and hastily rushed out of court, evidently overcome with emotion. Every one in court appeared deeply to sympathise with his lordship, and many of them could not restrain their tears.

Literature.

Routledge's *Shakespeare*. Edited by HOWARD STAUNTON. Illustrated by JOHN GILBERT. Parts 1 to 24. London: G. Routledge and Co.

We have not been in any hurry to notice this new popular Shakespeare, although we have taken great interest in its parts as they have successively appeared. Now that we have abundance of materials for a judgment on its merits, more than one-half of the entire work being already completed, we are glad to give it prominence in our literary columns; and we can speak confidently of its peculiar features, and of its comparative excellences, from having given it a very careful and critical examination.

However beautifully executed, and truly Shakespearean in character, may be the illustrations that adorn a popular edition of our great dramatist,—and those of this work are both,—the supremely important consideration, by which it must be adjudged a worthy, or be condemned as a totally unworthy people's book, is, How has the text been edited?—has the utmost care been bestowed on the collation of the authorities, and on the rich materials supplied by contemporary writers and the fruitful suggestions of critics, for its purification and perfection?—and is the judgment of the editor, by whom these labours have been performed, sound and trustworthy? It is very soon apparent to one who has a fair acquaintance with our various Shakespeares, that Mr. Staunton has more than common fitnesses for his editorial duties, and that he has an excellent conception and plan of his task. Of course, the first and second folios, compared with the quarto, form the basis of his text; due attention being given, also, to the old copies, so far as mere

literal errors may be corrected by them. The emendation of this text is proceeded with very cautiously and considerably. Where a correction is clearly indisputable, on the ground of internal evidence, Mr. Staunton unhesitatingly admits it to the text itself. In the case of other corruptions, if the conjecture of a commentator has found general acceptance, and Mr. Staunton has no new evidence to offer against it, it, also, passes into the text:—but it is not seldom the case that fully-refuting evidence is adduced, even with the effect of utterly banishing some emendations that have been commonly approved; and wherever there is a doubt—a possibility only, and not a certainty, that the conjecture is a right one, Mr. Staunton places it in a foot-note, thus giving the readers all the benefit of its contribution to the elucidation of the passage, while incurring no risk of corrupting, by falsely amending, the text. If a plausible emendation, and one which even seems to throw great light on a passage, is found to be unsupported by the poet's use of words in other cases,—or, if the word or phrase supposed to be corrupt occurs similarly elsewhere, though there may rest utter darkness on its use in each instance,—the emendation, while noted, is decisively rejected. These are the true and safe principles on which the preparation of a text of Shakespeare should proceed: and we cannot too highly commend Mr. Staunton's careful adherence to them; though we do not, by any means, always assent to his special applications of them, or to all the conclusions at which he arrives. He is, perhaps, over-cautious,—almost superstitious in his reverence for the ancient letter,—perhaps, too, just a little prejudiced against some contemporary editors—as, in fact, all the Shakespeare editors of the age seem to be mutually and violently prejudiced against each other. Be it said, however, that in this respect, Mr. Staunton sins less, and less obtrudes himself, than any Shakespearian living. But, if it be a fault to be excessively, almost obstinately, scrupulous, in admitting alterations into the text, it is a much less injurious fault than a love of innovations, or the habit of at once accepting and introducing any emendation that lets in a gleam of light. Mr. Staunton, right certainly in his guiding principles—so far as we detect them in his work, for he has not himself stated them—is also, as we think, clearly right in the principal results of his critical inquiries; so that his text, on the whole, is as acceptable to us as any that has been produced. There is a fair proportion of dubious decisions, on which Mr. Staunton and other Shakespearians might use cudgel-stick in the orthodox fashion; but decidedly we are of opinion that he has proved a better general editor than either Mr. Dyce or Mr. Singer; and, while differing greatly, as they differ from each other, from Mr. Collier and Mr. Knight, is scarcely less entitled than they, though for other qualities than those in which they excel, to be received with consideration and confidence.

We shall take at random a few specimens of Mr. Staunton's textual labours.

In Part I., *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*, A. I. S. 2., after Julia has torn the letter, she says to Lucetta—

"Go, get you gone; and let the papers lie:
You would be fingering them to anger me.
Luc. She makes it strange; but she would be best pleas'd
To be so anger'd with another letter. [Exit.]
JUL. Nay, would I were so anger'd with the same!
O hateful hands, to tear such loving words!"

On which, Mr. Staunton's note is:—

"It is surprising that no one has hitherto pointed out the inconsistency of Julia's replying to an observation evidently intended to be spoken by her attendant *aside*, or remarked the utter absence of all meaning in such reply. I have little doubt that the line above is part of Lucetta's side speech. The expression of the wish 'Would I were so anger'd with the same!' from her is natural and consistent. In the mouth of her mistress it seems senseless and absurd."

Now we have little doubt that Mr. Staunton is right; and that, without scruple, the passage might be printed as he suggests, ever more; but his caution places the valuable correction in a note only.—In Part V., the *Taming of the Shrew*, A. I. S. 1., Grumio says,

"Let's be no Stoics, nor no stocks, I pray;
Or so devote to Aristotle's checks,
As Ovid be an outcast quite abjur'd:" &c.

Mr. Collier's old annotator (of whom, and of Mr. Staunton's use of him, more hereafter) has the word "*checks*," in his copy of the second folio, altered to "*ethicks*," the former mode of spelling "*ethics*." We once thought this emendation right; but we now doubt it. Grumio has just played on the word *Stoics* with the word *stocks*; and this quibbling on words is a feature of the comedy: so, Katharine, asking, "is it your will to make a *stale* of me among these *mates*?" plays on the *stale-mate* in chess; Grumio seems to pun, in the words "*leges* in Latin," on *leges* as a Latin word, and what one "*leges* (alleges) in Latin: as he does, too, on rhetoric and rope-tricks, on *figure* and *disfigure*, on *Kate* and *cut*. With this vein of quibbling running through the early scenes of the play, is

it improbable that Grumio plays on *ethics* and *checks*, as he does on *Stoics* and *stocks*? We are glad, therefore, that Mr. Staunton retains the old reading unaltered.

In Part VII., *King John*, are two good and simple suggestions, which commend themselves.
"The grappling vigour, and rough power of war,
Is cold in amity and painted peace." Act. III. S. 1.

Mr. Collier's "ingenious annotator" would read "*faint in peace*": but Mr. Staunton says: "If any alteration be required, of which I am by no means certain, it would be simply to read *coild* for *cold*. The meaning seems to be—The vigorous arms are coiled in amity, and grim-visaged war become a smooth-faced peace."

And again, in the following passage,—

"For that which thou hast sworn to do amiss,
Is not amiss, when it is truly done:—
A. III. S. 1.

Mr. Staunton justly says:—

"Surely the argument proves beyond question that not is a misprint for *but*, and that we should read:—
'For that which thou hast sworn to do amiss,
Is *but* amiss when it is truly done;
And being *not* done, where doing tends to ill,
The truth is then most done, not doing it.'"

But neither of these original emendations is advanced into the text,—the latter *ought* to have been. In the same play, act, and scene, occurs a passage that has always been utterly and hopelessly perplexing to us; and on which Mr. Knight's remark that "the entire speech is full of verbal subtleties, which render the intricate reasoning more intricate," is true enough, though his own attempt to unravel the meaning certainly makes the intricate more intricate still. Mr. Staunton's note is full of light, and is, to us, perfectly satisfactory:—

"In the folio this passage is exhibited as follows:—

'It is religion that doth make vows kept,
But thou hast sworn against religion:
By what thou swear'st against the thing, thou swear'st,
And mak'st an oath the surety for thy truth,
Against an oath the truth, thou art unsure
To swear, swears only not to be forsworn,
Else what a mockery should it be to swear.' &c.

There are critics who profess to understand this and similar textual embroglios of the 1623 edition, which is more than the author himself would do. I venture to suggest the following as a probable reading of the passage in its original form:—

"It is religion that doth make vows kept,
But thou hast sworn against religion:
By that, thou swear'st against the thing thou swear'st,
And mak'st an oath, the surety for thy truth,
Against an oath, the proof thou art unsure.
Who swears swears only not to be forsworn,
Else what a mockery should it be to swear!"

In Part XII., *King Henry IV. P. II. Act IV. S. 1.*, are the lines—

"The quality and hair of our attempt
Brooks no division."

On which our editor remarks:—

"*Hair*, for *complexion*, may be the poet's word; yet it is worth considering, perhaps, whether 'and hair' was not mistaken for 'and dare':—
'The quality and dare of our attempt
Brooks no division.'

The nature and boldness of our enterprise cannot afford the appearance of dissension. This reading, too, receives some support from Hotspur's reply:—

"I, rather, of his absence make this use:—
It lends a lustre and more great opinion,
A larger dare to our great enterprise," &c.

In Part XX., *Pericles*, A. III. S. 1., a sailor says: "Pardon us, sir; with us at sea it hath been still observed, and we are strong in *eastern*,"—so, the old copies. Steevens substituted *credence* for "*eastern*"; Mason proposed *earnest*. Mr. Knight reads, "We are strong in, *astern*,"—supposing that the sailor who demands that the dead be thrown overboard, believes firmly in what "hath been still observed at sea," and gives, in these words, the reason for his request (having already spoken of wanting "sea-room," and having pointed out that "the sea works high, the wind is loud, and will not lie till the ship be cleared of the dead.")—that reason being, that "we [the ship] are strong in [shorewards] *astern*." Mr. Staunton connects the words, *not* with the *circumstances of the ship*, as a reason for the demand, as Knight does; but simply with what "hath been still observed at sea," as its reason;—reading, "we are strong in *custom*." This was Boswell's suggestion; and we are sorry the editor has adopted it. It is far less poetical than Knight's emendation; and less suitable, as a mere repetition, to the sailor's speech. And besides, if Mr. Staunton had adhered to his rule of preferring an emendation nearest in *form*, as well as in sound, to the corrupt word, he would clearly have rather dropped an *e* in *eastern*, than have changed five letters, and the sound, as in the adopted word *custom*.

In Part XXI. we have *Twelfth Night*, which, it will be remembered, opens with the well-known lines:—

"If music be the food of love, play on;" &c.

The lines,

"O, it came o'er my ear, like the sweet sound
That breathes upon a bank of violets,"

gave Pope room for what has always been considered a happy guess,—that we should read "like the sweet *south* that breathes," &c., meaning

south-wind. Mr. Collier's manuscript corrector made the same alteration. But Mr. Staunton has luckily remembered a line in Maitland's *Dunbar*,—

"The soft *south* of the swyre, and sound of the stremes":—which evidently is the word *sough*, still used in the north, and sometimes having the form, *sowth*, signifying "the soft whisper of the breeze." Not *south-wind*, then, but the gentle "*sough*" (the "dying fall" of the previous line justifying it), must be the accepted reading in future.

In the same scene, the Duke says of Olivia:—

"When liver, brain, and heart,
These sovereign thrones, are all supplied and fill'd—
Her sweet perfection—with one self-king."

Mr. Staunton happily transposes the halves of the last line, not in the text, but in a note,—reading,

"Are all supplied and fill'd
With one self-king, her sweet perfection."

—remarking, that "the 'sweet perfection' is not as Steevens conjectured, her *liver*, *brains*, and *heart*, but her husband, her one self-king"—by whom, as the phrase implies, her whole being ("liver, brains, and heart") is "filled and supplied." This is justified by Mr. Staunton in the following observations and quotations; and is nearly conclusive:—

"According to the doctrine of Shakespeare's time, a female was imperfect, her nature undeveloped, until by marriage she was incorporated with the other sex. The writers of the period abound in allusions to this belief:—

'Marriage their object is; their being then,
And now perfection, they receive from men.'

OVERBURY'S WIFE.

See also Donne's "*Epithalamium*," in which this, the predominating idea on such occasions, is made the burden of every stanza:—

'Weep not, nor blush, here is no grief nor shame,
To-day put on perfection and a woman's name.'

In *King Henry VI.*, Mr. Staunton shows how admirably he can compare his text with contemporary works, in the use he makes of "the contention between the Houses of York and Lancaster" (1594)—itself the subject of much discussion by Malone, lately by Mr. Knight, and still more recently by Mr. Halliwell; and which Mr. Staunton agrees with the latter in ascribing to Shakespeare, as first sketches, probably the remodelling of the work of an earlier writer, afterwards completed, "re-christened, and divided into the first and second parts of Henry VI." From "*The Contention*" he gets an important emendation of a line in Gloucester's address to the Cardinal (Henry VI. P. II. A. II. S. 1.)—

"Churchmen so hot! good uncle, hide such malice;
With such holiness can you do it?"

—substituting the word *dote* for *do it*, in the sense of *rave*, *speak madly*, the question becomes intelligible, and fits the context.

Again, in *Pericles*, by the use of "*The Painful Adventures of Pericles Prince of Tyre*," by George Wilkins (1608), (lately reprinted by Professor Mommsen), "a story composed from notes taken during the performance of the play," Mr. Staunton greatly improves the text of this most corrupt of Shakespeare's plays. How far the play was but the re-modelling and finishing by Shakespeare of the work of an inferior writer, is a question we will not touch.

But, one instance, out of several, of the use of Wilkins's novel, we must give:—*Pericles* says to the two fishermen (A. II. S. 1.)—

"And spite of all the rupture of the sea,
This jewel holds his building on my arm;
Unto thy value I will mount myself
Upon a courser," &c.

Wilkins's corresponding passage is:—"Which horse he provided with a jewel, whom all the raptures of the sea could not bereave from his arm;—*rapture* must be read for *rupture*, henceforth.

In the same manner, Mr. Staunton has made an extensive and judicious use of the Elizabethan writers; and though we cannot tell whether his large knowledge of them is altogether a first-hand acquaintance, it, at any rate, yields results of the highest value to the purification and settlement of the text of his author.

We have still something to say of Mr. Staunton and "Mr. Collier's Corrector," and of the "*Illustrative Notes*;"—and, certainly, of the abundant wood-engravings, after designs by our great book-illustrator, Mr. John Gilbert. We shall, therefore, return to the work next week, for a few words on these points, and for a general opinion on its claims.

WORKS IN THEOLOGY, &c.

A Plea for the Ways of God to Man: being an Attempt to vindicate the Moral Government of the World. By WILLIAM FLEMING, D.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow. (Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.)—The old and ever-recurring difficulty of thoughtful, earnest minds, namely, how to reconcile the existence of moral evil with the holiness of God, and of physical evil with His goodness, is treated by Dr. Fleming with a sincerity, independence, and wisdom, that must commend his little work to all who have wrestled with the doubts it is his design to alleviate,

even though they cannot be altogether removed. It is refreshing, in these times of half-hearted belief, and of dubious concession to ambitious speculation, to meet with a writer having the fullness of faith, combined at once with the philosophical cast of thought and the Scriptural simplicity, by which this work is finely marked. It is not pretended by the author that the subjects, great and awful as they are, of which he treats, are cleared of difficulty and mystery by his treatment of them:—he does not even attempt to construct a formal work in Theodicy. "The views advanced," he says, "are plain and practical,"—not, indeed, in the popular sense, but as plainness and practicalness are understood by one whose life has been devoted to philosophy, and who believes that "philosophy is not complete but in Theology." The clearness of mind displayed in the distribution of the subject, and in the firm reasoning on each of its parts, and the candour with which difficulty is recognised and fairly met, are worthy of all praise. The cumulative force of the argument is such that, in the necessary absence of a complete solution of the problems dealt with, it may be said to establish perfectly a satisfying moral conclusion, capable of bearing the strain of the haunting, harassing doubts, from which man, in the dimness of his earthly imperfection and sinfulness, is never exempt. We should willingly and gratefully give a fuller account of such a work, had we present space at command: it must suffice, further, to enumerate its topics:—Of *Metaphysical Evil*, of *Physical Evil*, and of *Moral Evil*; of the evidences and measures, and of the extent and efficacy, of moral government in the world; of the prosperity of the wicked, and the adversity of the righteous, as not incompatible with moral government; and of the hereditary principle in moral government. It is a book that is likely permanently to be numbered with the treasures of Christian philosophy.

Evangelical Meditations. By the late Rev. ALEXANDER VINET, D.D., Translated by Professor Edward Masson. (Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.)—We need not speak to our readers of the late Lausanne Professor of Theology:—Vinet has his English public now, as surely and enduringly as any writer of the century. This beautiful volume will be very precious to that order of minds capable of appreciating its author's philosophical spirit and depth of sentiment. It contains some of the richest of Vinet's discourses;—every page is laden with profound wisdom and suggestive thought. It would be well for the practical religion of our country if it could be thoroughly penetrated by such teachings as these; and well for the pulpit and theological schools of our age, if they could unite Vinet's philosophy and elegant culture to the faith and reverence with which he accepted revelation, and the purely evangelical spirit of his whole instruction and influence. The translator has been eminently successful in preserving the characteristics of the author's chaste and impressive eloquence.

The Worship of God and Fellowship among Men. A Series of Sermons on Public Worship; preached at Christ Church, St. Marylebone. (Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.)—"These sermons," we are told, "were not addressed specially to any class: they were, however, suggested by the recent effort to bring the members of the working class to our churches." The preachers have evidently profoundly felt what their preface expresses—that "that effort will surely be attended with infinite blessings, if it leads us to think of the wants which are common to us all;" while "it may produce mischief, if it nourishes the thought that our poor brethren are in greater danger than we are of becoming heathens and godless, or that there is more than one way of delivering the rich, the poor, the whole land from danger." These clergymen, therefore, have given themselves to the present duty of setting forth "in the simplest language they could find, the old truth," that the only deliverance of the consciences of individual men, the only foundation of a true society and communion amongst men, is, "a Gospel of God, a Gospel that He is caring for us all, seeking after us all, drawing us to Himself, offering us communion with Him as the great reward, holding out separation from Him as the infinite loss." The sermons are six in number; two by the Rev. F. D. Maurice—having much of his best power—on "Preaching a Call to Worship," and "The Bible, a Revelation of the Beginning and End of Worship;" one by Rev. T. J. Rowsell, on "Common Prayer, the Method of Worship;" two by the Rev. J. L. Davies, M.A.—who makes the most valuable and delightful contribution to the volume—on "Baptism, an Admission to the Privilege of Worship," and "The Sabbath Day, the Refreshment of Worship;" and one by Rev. D. J. Vaughan, M.A.—a volume of whose sermons was some time ago heartily commended by us—on "The Lord's Supper, the most Sacred Bond of Worship." All of these discourses contain much that every thinking Christian man will approve and enjoy,—much that may instruct those who most appreciatively attend public worship and partake of Christian ordinances,—much that may arrest and persuade those who have been excluded from the worship of our churches, whether "by their own fault, or by anything else." We could desire something more, in the setting forth of "the Gospel of Christ," than these sermons contain; some of its deepest truths, some, also, of its deepest motives, seem to us too slightly touched upon. There are, also, a few things that belong too exclusively to the Church-relations of the preachers, to engage sympathy where the same relations are not sustained:—but all pado-baptists ought to read with

pious pleasure Mr. Llewellyn Davies's sermon on Baptism. There may, or may not, be reason for suspecting a Neo-Platonising tendency in the clergymen who are in general sympathy with Frederick Maurice; but that tendency is not apparent here. Those, however, who have their foregone conclusions against "this school," will, we think, be compelled to say of the book, as an ultra-Simeonite clergyman at Cambridge said of Mr. Maurice's sermons, "It is really a pity that they are so unexceptionable!" We cannot lay aside this little book without remarking that it is entirely free from a professional tone, from rhetorical artifice, and from mere "pulpit-earnestness;" and impresses one with being as truly and deeply earnest as it is thoroughly genuine in thought, and clear and simple in style.

Our attention was the other day called to the fact, that we have never yet noticed *The Posthumous Works of the Rev. John Harris, D.D.*, Vols. I. and II., *Sermons on Special Occasions*. (Nisbet and Co.) It is unnecessary here to criticise the late Dr. Harris as a preacher: few men of our time have achieved greater popularity, or more legitimately. The sermons preached by him when at the height of his fame, are contained in these volumes. They are not what we think the *highest* style of pulpit composition,—are too elaborate, yet wanting in the deeper and grander tones of Christian oratory, and not simple and chaste enough in manner. But they are remarkable productions, having, certainly, an elegance which all must feel, full of fine sentiment, scriptural and thoughtful, and fitted as much to arouse and stir the minds of pious readers, as they were to strike and chain the attention of popular auditories. They represent, in our opinion, the real power of Dr. Harris better than the theological works he himself published.

Gleanings.

The King of the Belgians is expected to arrive to-morrow on a visit to the Queen.

After an existence of two years and a-half, the *Train* magazine has stopped.

The *Birmingham Daily Press* is announced to be discontinued on the 1st of September.

Lord Chief Justice Cockburn has recently become a baronet by inheritance of the late Dean Cockburn, of York.

Mr. Samuel Pope, the Maine-law advocate, was, on Monday, called to the bar by the benchers of the Middle Temple.

The Whittington Club House has been rebuilt, and will soon be opened once more, under pleasant and influential auspices.

The Mormon agents have stopped emigration from Europe pending the present difficulty with the United States.

A wit and a fool in company are like a crab and an oyster: the one watches till the other opens his mouth, that he may eat him up.

It is said that the Government has paid Mr. Rarey 5,000*l.* for the use of his secret of taming horses, and that a number of men are being instructed for service in India.

According to the latest Parisian fashions, the diameter of the ladies' dresses, taken horizontally, at the bottom of the skirt, is exactly the same dimensions as the height of the wearer, "as broad as it's long!"

An autograph signature of Shakspeare, affixed to the mortgage deed of a house in Blackfriars, dated March 11, 1612-13, said to be the finest specimen known, was on Monday sold by auction by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, for 315*l.* It was purchased by Mr. Boone for the British Museum.

On Wednesday evening, at Cambray Chapel, the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, in one of those flights of fancy, simile, and rhetoric for which he is so famous, wishing his hearers to grasp the immensity of the word "eternity," remarked, "Remember, it is a mountain up whose topless steep you must ever climb and never gain the summit."—*Cheltenham Examiner*.

A Sandusky paper, called the *Trumpet Blast*, thus walks to a contemporary:—"The editor of the *Spy*, like a sanguinary wolf, creeps out behind us with bloody sword reeking with sanguinary gore of other victims, and, raising his bludgeon, attempts to stab to the heart, with his steel pen, dipped in poisoned Arnold's fluid, our little paper. We smile grimly and are ready."

When the Duchess of Sutherland was questioning the children at one of her charity schools in the north, the other day, the teacher asked, "What is the wife of a king called?" "A queen," bawled out one of the philosophers. "The wife of an emperor?" "An empress," was replied with equal readiness. "Then what is the wife of a duke called?" "A *drake*!" exclaimed several voices, mistaking the title *duke* for the biped *duck*, which they pronounced the same.

A YORKSHIREMAN'S THOUGHTS.—Dr. Bedford, Governor of Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh, relates that as he was taking a walk one day in an agricultural district of Yorkshire, he observed a countryman leaning on his spade, seemingly plunged in deep thought. Being curious to learn the cause of the man's abstracted manner, the doctor asked him what subject most frequently occupied his attention when thinking; to which the rustic replied, "Mostly nowt, maister."

Somehow John Bull seems to have so broad a basis, with such a wholesome steady quantity of lead in him, that he may be likened to a well-known Dutch toy, that, knock it to the right or left, or forwards, is sure fundamentally to right itself, after a little rocking and rolling; coming up and seriously

sitting squat, the while it shows the same jolly countenance, the same red and white in its cheeks, and the like laugh at its mouth and twinkle at its eye; in fact, in all its aspect the same erect thing as before the blow that sent it rolling and tumbling.—*Douglas Jerrold*.

A HANDSOME CONTRIBUTION.—A gentleman waited upon Jerrold one morning to enlist his sympathies in behalf of a mutual friend, who was in want of a round sum of money. But this mutual friend had already sent his hat about among his literary brethren on more than one occasion. Mr. —'s hat was becoming an institution; and the friends were grieved at the indelicacy of the proceeding. On the occasion to which we now refer, the bearer of the hat was received by Jerrold with evident dissatisfaction. "Well," said Jerrold, "how much does — want this time?" "Why, just a four and two noughts will, I think, put him straight," the bearer of the hat replied. Jerrold: "Well, put me down for one of the noughts."—*National Magazine*.

Obituary.

SIR EDWARD N. BUXTON, BART., expired on Friday morning, at his seat, Runcton, near Cromer, after a lingering illness. The deceased was eldest son of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, the distinguished advocate for the abolition of slavery, and head of the great brewing firm, by Miss Gurney, fifth daughter of the late Mr. John Gurney, of Earlham Hall, Norfolk. He was born Sept. 16, 1812, and married April 12, 1836, Catherine, daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Gurney, of Ham House, Essex. On the death of his father in October, 1845, he succeeded to the baronetcy. The late baronet was for some years in the House of Commons, having been returned at the general election in 1847 for South Essex, in conjunction with Mr. Bramston, and continued in Parliament up to 1852. He again was candidate for that division in the Whig interest, but was defeated by a considerable majority by Mr. Bramston and Sir Wm. Bowyer Smyth. The deceased succeeded in the baronetcy and large landed property by his eldest son, Thomas Fowell, born Jan. 26, 1837.

MAJOR-GENERAL NICHOLAS PENNY, C.B., of the Bengal army, the news of whose death is just confirmed by the last telegram from India, is the same individual who succeeded to the chief command of the forces at Delhi, on the resignation of Sir Archdale Wilson. He was in his sixty-eighth year at the time of his death. He entered the Bengal army in 1806, took part in the siege of Bhurtpore, and at one time held the command of the Agra frontier. He was also Assistant Adjutant-General under Lord W. Bentinck, and was present at Aliwal, Sobraon, and Chillianwallah, where his conduct was highly commended in the despatches by General Sir W. R. Gilbert. He afterwards held the command at Rohilcund, at Sealcote, Cawnpore, and Meerut, and bore the highest character as an officer. He fell on the 4th of May, mortally wounded by grape-shot from the guns of the rebels, on the road near Bareilly.

THE REV. DR. BEATTIE, the venerable senior minister of Gordon-street United Presbyterian Church, Glasgow, died on Thursday morning. Dr. Beattie was ordained in 1808, and was therefore fifty years a minister of the Gospel. Till within a short time after the jubilee services held in his honour last year, in the City Hall of Glasgow, he enjoyed robust health, and was wont to remark that he had never known what a headache was during his long life, or was ever prevented from discharging his pulpit duties on Sabbath, except upon one occasion. A stroke of paralysis, however, shattered his vigorous frame, and he gradually drooped, till exhausted nature gave way on Thursday morning about two o'clock. The announcement of his decease will be received with profound regret by all to whom his fidelity as a minister and his private worth were known.—*Scottish Press*.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—Holloway's Ointment and Pills do not belong to any special and exclusive class of remedies. They seem to comprehend the finest remedial properties of all the great specifics. Thus the Ointment, in cases of eruptive diseases, appears not only to remove the external inflammation, but to sink deep into the recesses of the system, putting out to the last spark the fires of fever, invigorating the circulation, and purifying the fluids which course through the fleshy fibre, the glands, and the skin. In most cases the operation of the Ointment is, we are informed, materially assisted by an occasional dose of the Pills. Sold by all medicine vendors throughout the world, and at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244, Strand, London.

DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD saves fifty times its cost in other remedies, and cures indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, nervousness, biliousness, and liver complaints, flatulency, distension, acidity, heartburn, palpitation, nervous headaches, hysteria, neuralgia, noises in the head and ears, pains at the pit of the stomach and between the shoulders, erysipelas, eruptions of the skin, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, cough, asthma, consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout; nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea; low spirits, spasms, cramps, epileptic fits, spleen, general debility, inquietude, sleeplessness, irritability, paralysis, tremors, dislike to society, unfitsness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness. It is, moreover, the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

[Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure, Dr. Shorland, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Gattiker, Dr. Wurzer, Dr. Ingram, Lord Stuart de Decies, Major General Thomas King, and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed. Suitably packed with full instructions. In canisters, 11*lb.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*; 2*lb.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*; 5*lb.*, 11*s.*; 12*lb.*, 22*s.* The 12*lb.* canisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post-office order. Barry Du Barry, and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, and through all Chemists and Grocers in town and country. Important caution against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations:—The Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Nevill, for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."]

BIRTHS.

BURY.—June 1, at her residence, in Sloane-street, Viscountess Bury, of a son.
JACKSON.—June 1, at St. James's-road, Southsea, Mrs. Robert H. Jackson, of a daughter.
EASTY.—June 8, at Grange-road, Mrs. John Easty, of a daughter.
SKEATS.—June 14, at 40, London-road, Croydon, Mrs. Herbert S. Skeats, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARTER-RUSSELL.—June 3, at the Weigh House Chapel, by the Rev. G. B. Johnson, assisted by the Rev. Joshua Russell, cousin of the bride, Henry, youngest son of Mr. Jonas Barter, of King'swell, Devon, to Hannah Coe, eldest daughter of Jacob Russell, Esq., of Frederick-place, Old Kent-road, London.
RICHARDS-SHACKLETON.—June 5, at Myrtle-street Chapel, Liverpool, by the Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, John, youngest son of Richard Richards, Esq., to Mary, second daughter of the late Mr. William Shackleton, both of this city.
CRAMPTON-GATES.—June 6, at Courbridge Chapel, Hertford, by the Rev. W. Spencer, James Crampton to Martha Gates, both of Hertford.
SHAW-HALLIWELL.—June 9, at Zion Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. P. T. Gilton, of Moseley, assisted by the Rev. H. O. Crofts, D.D., of Huddersfield, the Rev. Charles Shaw, of Huddersfield, to Jane, eldest daughter of William Halliwell, Esq., of Springhead, Saddleworth.

GOODMAN-CUNLIFFE.—June 9, at the Union Chapel, Islington, by the Rev. Henry Allon, Neville, eldest son of the late Joseph Goodman, Esq., of Wyton, Hunts, to Maria, third daughter of Roger Cunliffe, Esq., of Highbury-place, Islington.

BROWN-DUNN.—June 9, at the Islington Wesleyan Chapel, by the Rev. John Hartley, Charles, third son of Frederick Brown, Esq., of Waltham Abbey, Essex, to Emily, third daughter of Edmund Dunn, Esq., of Holloway.

BASSETT-McLAWS.—June 9, at the Independent Chapel, Braintree, North Devon, by the Rev. James Young, the Rev. William Henry Bassett, of Lapford, to Miss Jane McLaws, the daughter of the late Robert A. McLaws, Esq., of Glasgow.

BROMLEY-JEFFERY.—June 10, by license, at the Rev. John Burnett's Chapel, Camberwell, by the Rev. Robert Ashton, assisted by the Rev. J. H. Hopkins, uncle of the bride, the Rev. Henry Bromley, of Claremont-villa, Peckham, to Miss Jeffery, of Gloucester-buildings, Old Kent-road.

CASH-BOWLEY.—June 11, at Painswick, Frederick G. Cash, of Gloucester, son of the late William Cash, of Peckham-rye, Surrey, to Martha, daughter of Samuel Bowley, of Horse-pools, near Stroud.

LEA-TINGLE.—June 11, at the Independent Chapel, Kettering, by the Rev. T. Toller, Mr. Thomas Lea, of the Baptist College, Bristol, to Penelope, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Tingle, of Kettering.

RICKETT-CUZNER.—June 15, at Mare-street Chapel, Hackney, by the Rev. Daniel Katterna, Mr. W. R. Rickett, youngest son of the late Mr. Wm. Rickett, of Lolham Mills, Northamptonshire, to Mary, only daughter of Mr. J. H. Cuzner, of Hackney.

DEATHS.

WADMAN.—May 30, Mr. J. D. Wadman, of West Ham, Essex, deacon of Stratford-grove Chapel, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

BAKER.—June 1, at Winsor, Gloucestershire, Mrs. Baker, aged forty-five years.

SHEPHEARD.—June 6, at Worcester, Miss Elizabeth Shephard, formerly of Chigwell-row, Essex, aged eighty-three years.

WHICHELO.—June 6, at his residence, 8, Cornwall-crescent, Camden-town, Richard Mayle Whichelo, Esq., R.N., aged seventy-two years.

ODELL.—June 6, at Sydenham, Ann, relict of the late Bennett Odell, Esq., Alexander-square, Brompton, in the seventy-eighth year of her age.

GIBBS.—June 8, at Hertford, Michael Gibbs, Esq., late Alderman of London, aged seventy-eight years.

DURANT.—June 9, at his residence, Poole, Dorset, after a few hours' illness, John Durant, Esq., respected and beloved by all who knew him, aged seventy-eight years.

MORLEY.—June 10, at Percy Lodge, Kensington, Benjamin Morley, Esq., late of Short-hill, Nottingham, eldest surviving son of the late Richard Morley, Esq., of Snainton, near Nottingham, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with the greatest fortitude and Christian patience, aged fifty-three years.

BROWN.—June 10, at his residence, 17, Dean-street, Soho-square, Robert Brown, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., Keeper of the Botanical Collections in the British Museum, Foreign Associate of the Academy of Sciences of the Institute of France, and formerly President of the Linnean Society, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

ORMSBY.—June 10, at Mirfield, after a short illness, Mary, relict of Mr. Wm. Ormsby, formerly master of the Independent Chapel Day-school, Hopton.

HORSLEY.—June 12, at Kensington Gravel-pits, William Horsley, Mus. Bac., Oxon, aged eighty-four years.

KIRK.—June 12, at Early Bank, Staley, John Wagstaff, eldest son of Mr. James Kirk, in the sixth year of his age.

FRY.—June 13, Harriette Mary, the eldest daughter of Edmund and Caroline Mary Fry, of 18, Medina-villas, Clifton-villa, Brighton, aged twenty years.

WATKINS.—June 13, at Bridge Wharf, Brentford, Sarah Elizabeth, second daughter of Charles Watkins, Esq., aged seventeen years.

JUDSON.—June 14, at Lindfield, most deeply lamented, Gertrude Mary, the beloved wife of the Rev. J. E. Judson.

MORGAN.—June 14, at Oswestry, the Rev. David Morgan, late Pastor of the Independent Church at Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire, in the seventy-ninth year of his age, and at the close of an active and useful ministry, extending over fifty years.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The better prospects of political affairs have had a favourable effect on the funds. On Friday the money market opened at an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., owing to the reduction in the rate of discount of the Bank of France from 4 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and to the enormous accumulation of gold shown in the monthly return of that establishment. On Saturday the Ministerial statements on the *Cagliari* affair and national defences caused an improvement of $\frac{1}{4}$, but there was a lack of animation in the market, and the advance finally established in Consols scarcely exceeded 1-16 per cent. On Monday there was a further advance to the same extent. The general tendency of the Stock Exchange markets, nevertheless, was more satisfactory. English railway stocks only partially maintained an improvement which was quoted in the morning, but French railway shares were in considerable demand, and experienced a decided advance.

To-day the market is very flat. The operations are too limited to admit of much variation, and for

the moment the attention of the members is principally directed to the settlement of the half-monthly account in foreign stocks and railway shares. The applications for discount accommodation in Lombard-street and elsewhere are now more numerous than they have been for some months past. The rates show a slight advance, $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. being the average charge for the best descriptions of paper. This alteration, however, is not likely to be permanent. About a million sterling is coming forward from Australia and other parts.

Numerous transactions are recorded in the foreign market, principally in connexion with the settlement. The arrangements for the settlement of the half-monthly accounts are in progress in the Railway Share market, and only a limited amount of business has been done, chiefly in connexion therewith. Mines, banks, and miscellaneous shares have been almost neglected, and prices are quite nominal.

The imports of the precious metals during the week were small—about 86,000*l.*, to which must be added about 80,000*l.* in silver, known to have arrived in the Thames, irrespective of any amounts transmitted by railway. The total ascertained shipments of the week, as officially reported, were 347,000*l.* The remittances of gold to the Continent have comprised, in addition, nearly the whole of the imports above recorded, together with some limited parcels drawn from the Bank. Yesterday, there were additional arrivals of specie to the extent of 257,000*l.*

The business of the port of London during the past week was rather more active. 252 vessels were reported at the Custom House as having arrived from foreign ports; there were 4 from Ireland, and 187 colliers. The entries outwards were 121, and those cleared amounted to 111, besides 13 in ballast. The departures for the Australian colonies have been three vessels, viz., one to Geelong, of 437 tons; one to Sydney, of 556 tons; and one to New Zealand, of 983 tons; making a total of 1,976 tons.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Cent. Consols	97	97	—	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96
Consols for Account	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96
3 per Cent. Red.	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annuities	96	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock	222	—	—	224	—	—
Bank Stock	221	219 $\frac{1}{2}$	221	221	221	221
Ex. Div. 1857-58	32 pm	—	—	36 pm	36 pm	36
India Bonds	—	17 pm	—	—	17 pm	16
Long Annuities	—	—	—	—	—	—

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, June 9, 1858.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	£31,724,685
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities	3,459,900
Gold Bullion	17,249,685
Silver Bullion	—
	£31,724,685

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000
Reserve	3,158,502
Public Deposits	5,648,550
Other Deposits	13,754,354
Seven Day and other	—
Bills	795,758
	£37,910,164

June 10, 1858. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, June 11, 1858.

BANKRUPTS.

WEIR, J., Albert-square, Commercial-road-East, merchant, June 23, July 28.
PARSONS, J., and HARTLAND, J., Dudley, Worcestershire, and Tipton, Staffordshire, coalmasters, June 20, July 15.
DICKINSON, H., Nottingham, stonemason, June 20, July 20.
PHILLIPS, P., Spalding, Lincolnshire, dealer in cattle, June 20, July 20.
MORGAN, E., jun., Tonyrafall, Glamorgan-shire, draper, June 25, July 20.
KNIGHT, G., Stroud, Gloucestershire, brewer, June 25, July 20.
BRIGGS, R., Burgh-in-the-Marsh, Lincolnshire, brewer, June 23, July 21.
M'KNIGHT, J. T., Liverpool, timber merchant, June 24, July 15.
SMITH, S., Radcliffe-bridge, Lancashire, innkeeper, June 22, July 20.

Tuesday, June 15, 1858.

BANKRUPTS.

EDWARDS, R., Joiner, Mould, Flintshire, June 29 and July 19.
GARLICK, C., ironmonger, Guildford, Surrey, June 28 and Aug. 2.
LOCKWOOD, J., cloth manufacturer, Mold Green, Kirkcaldy, Yorkshire, June 29 and July 26.
COWEN, J., travelling draper, Newcastle-under-Lyme, June 26 and July 15.
CUMBERLAND, R., fancy goods manufacturer, Addle-street, City, June 25 and July 22.
ROLFE, T., pianoforte-maker, Regent-street, June 28 and Aug. 2.
HOLDENESS, J. W., timber-merchant, Kingston-upon-Hull, June 30 and Aug. 4.
RIMMINGTON, G. H., grocer, Wymondham, July 8 and Aug. 3.
WALL, J., carpenter, late of Southport, June 25 and July 16.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, June 14.

We had a moderate supply of English wheat this morning, but the favourable and forcing weather for the growing-crop caused such indifference on the part of buyers, that before a clearance could be effected a reduction of 1s to 2s per quarter upon last Monday's prices was accepted. The inquiry for foreign wheat in retail, but where sales were made, former prices were maintained. Flour although dull was not offering lower. Barley met with a limited demand at about last week's prices. Beans and peas steady. The supply of oats last week was again large, but since Friday few have arrived; the trade has recovered from the recent depression, and all good corn sold

readily to-day, and in some cases at prices 6d per quarter more in favour of sellers. Linseed cakes without material change.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
	s. d.		s. d.
Wheat		Dantzic	48 to 52
Essex and Kent, Red	41 to 44	Konigsberg, Red	42 50
Ditto White	44 46	Pomeranian, Red	44 46
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Rostock	44 46
Yorkshire Red	—	Danish and Holstein	42 44
Scotch	38 44	East Friesland	40 42
Rye	30 32	Petersburg	38 42
Barley, malted	36 38	Riga and Archangel	—
Distilling	27 28	Polish Odessa	38 40
Malt (pale)	66 68	Marianopolis	40 42
Beans, mazagan	—	Taganrog	—
Ticks	—	Egyptian	30 34
Harrow	—	American (U.S.)	42 46
Pigeon	—	Barley, Pomeranian	28 30
Peas, White	38 40	Konigsberg	—
Grey	40 42	Danish	27 30
Maple	40 42	East Friesland	22 24
Boilers	40 42	Egyptian	20 21
Tares (English new)	48 50	Odessa	22 24
Foreign	46 60		
Oats (English new)	23 25		
Flour, town made, per		Horse	36 38
Sack of 280 lbs	39 40	Pigeon	38 40
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	32 33
Baltic	48 50	Peas, White	34 40
Black Sea	50 52	Oats—	
Hempseed	42 44	Dutch	30 36
Canaryseed	78 82	Jahde	30 36
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish	18 22
112 lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	22 25
German	—	Swedish	34 35
French	—	Petersburg	30 32
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 160 lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 131 lbs to 141 lbs		New York	30 34
Rape Cakes, 61 lbs to 71 lbs per ton		Spanish, per sack	—
Rapeseed, 34 lbs to 35 lbs per last		Carawayseed, per cwt.	32 40

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis are from 6d to 7d; household ditto, 4d to 6d.

SEEDS, Monday, June 14.—For want of offers there was little passing in Cloverseed, otherwise there are buyers of good qualities at present prices. Trefoil would also be taken at low rates to hold over. Canaryseed was in short supply, with a limited demand at about former rates. The seed demand for Tares must be considered over; the article continues scarce, and retail quantities are taken off by dealers at high rates. Mustardseed remains scarce and dear.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, June 14.

Our market to-day was fairly supplied with foreign stock as to number, but its general condition was inferior. From Norfolk, Suffolk, &c., the arrivals of beasts fresh up this morning were seasonably extensive, and of full average weight; but the receipts from other quarters were very limited. For all breeds we experienced a slow trade, at last Monday's quotations. The general top figure for Scots was 4s 4d per 8 lbs; but very prime animals realised 4s 6d. The droves from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire amounted to 2,900 Scots and short-horns; from other parts of England, 230 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 37 Scots. There was a good time-of-year supply of sheep in the market in full average condition. Some Down, tegs, and half-breeds sold readily, at extreme rates. Otherwise the mutton trade was in a sluggish state, on former terms. Lambs were in good supply and steady request, at 6s to 7s per 8 lbs. From the sale of Wight 150 head came fresh to hand. Calves, the show of which was moderate, changed hands steadily, at full quotations. For pigs there was a fair demand, at last week's currency.

Per 8 lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3 0	to 3 2	Fr. coarse woolled	4 2	to 4 4
Second quality	3 4	3 6	Prime Southdown	4 6	4 10
Prime large oxen	3 8	4 2	Lge. coarse calves	3 10	4 4
Prime Scots, &c.	4 4	4 6	Prime small	4 6	5 0
Coarse inf. sheep	3 4	3 8	Large hogs	3 2	4 0
Second quality	3 10	4 2	Neat sm. porkers	4 2	4 4

Lambs 6s 0d to 7s 0d.

Suckling calves, 19s. to 23s: Quarter-old store pigs, 10s to 22s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, June 14.

The supplies of meat on offer in these markets, since our last report, owing to the prevailing hot weather, have been limited; and the trade generally has ruled inactive, at our quotations:—

Per 8 lbs by the carcass.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.				
Inferior beef	2	10 to 3	2	Small pork	3	8 to 4	2		
Middling ditto	3	4	3	6	Inf. mutton	3	0	3	2
Prime large do.	3	8	3	10	Middling ditto	3	4	3	10
Do. small do.	3	10	4	0	Prime ditto	4	0	4	4
Large pork	3	0	3	6	Veal	3	6	4	6
Lambs. 5s 4d to 6s 6d.									

Lambs, 5s 4d to 6s 6d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINING-LANE, June 15.

TEA.—There has been very little business transacted. A large quantity is advertised for public competition on Wednesday, and the trade have been busily engaged with the samples. Prices remain steady. Common congou is quoted 10½d. per lb.

SUGAR.—The market remains without any new feature, and prices are unaltered. In the refined market groceries are moderate buyers; good titblers realise 54s 6d to 55s per cwt.

COFFEE.—There has been very little business doing, but prices remain without alteration. Plantation Ceylon is in moderate demand.

RICE.—The sale has been limited. A few parcels realised former rates, but for the lower kinds there is little inquiry.

PROVISIONS, Monday, June 14.—The business done in Irish butter last week was only of a limited character. Prices at the commencement were weak, but towards the close firm, the market rather more settled, and holders less anxious to sell. The rates current were—for Carlow, and fine mild quality, 96s; Limerick, 93s; Cork thirds, 90s; fourths, 82s. Foreign varied, as in kind and quality, from 70s to 92s. Best Dutch advanced 6s per cwt., from 86s to 92s. Bacon was in good demand, prices the turn dearer. Irish, from 62s to 70s; Hambro', 60s to 65s; English, 60s to 65s per cwt. Hams were saleable at from 70s to 80s per cwt. Lard, bladdered, 68s to 72s; kegs 58s to 62s per cwt.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, June 14.—The season for old potatoes having been brought to a close, prices are very irregular, and it is difficult to quote them accurately. The supplies of new potatoes are increasing rapidly, and the sale for them is steady, at from 8s to 18s per cwt. Last week's imports were 312 baskets 107 tons from Dunkirk, 38 sacks from Calais, and 206 baskets from Rotterdam.

HOPS, Monday, June 14.—We have no change to note in our market; the demand for decent samples continuing steady at recent quotations. The reports from the plantations in the Kent and Sussex districts are of a more promising character, there being less vermin, and considerable progress in the growth of the bine. From Worcester and Farnham and the country districts the accounts are still unfavourable.

WOOL, Monday, June 14.—The inquiry for most kinds of English wool has rather increased, chiefly on continental account. In prices, however, we have no further improvement to notice. Our provincial reports are favourable to the article. The quantity here is small for the time of year.

OILS, Monday, June 14.—We have a slow sale for Linseed Oil, at 32s 3d to 32s 6d on the spot. Olive is dull, and the turn lower. Nearly all other oils command much less attention than last week, yet very few changes have taken place in prices. Turpentine is less active.

TALLOW, Monday, June 14.—Our market is steady for the time of year, and prices are well supported. To-day, P.Y.C., on the spot, is quoted at 53s 3d per cwt. Town tallow is 50s 3d nett cash; rough fat, 2s 9d per 8 lbs.

Advertisements.

TO CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED.
A competent and respectable YOUNG MAN, in a RETAIL and DISPENSING ESTABLISHMENT, in a large provincial town.

Full particulars as to age, salary, and references addressed to C. care of Mr. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard, London, will receive immediate attention.

MUSEUM of SCIENCE, ANATOMY, and the WONDERS of NATURE, 47, Berners-street, Oxford-street, open daily, for gentlemen only, from 10 till 10. Admission One Shilling.—Know Thyself! A visit to this Museum will convey to the mind a more accurate knowledge of the human body, and the mysteries of creation, than years of reading. The Anatomical Specimens and Models are superbly executed, and comprise what cannot be seen anywhere else in the world, illustrating every Part of the Human Body; the Circulation of the Blood; the Brain and Nervous System; the Reproduction of the Species; the Pathology of Diseases, &c. It also contains Joined Twins, a Child terminating like a Fish, two Human Skins, male and female, and numbers of natural wonders.—This extraordinary collection contains a great variety of natural wonders, as well as anatomical curiosities, and, altogether, is undoubtedly the most complete collection of the kind ever seen, either here or on the Continent.—News of the World. Lectures, Morning and Evening, by Dr. W. B. MARSTON, whose medical work on Nervous Debility, &c., will be presented, with an explanatory catalogue, gratis to every visitor.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, SEE THAT YOU GET IT.
as inferior kinds are often substituted.

COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTING.—TRE-LOAR'S IS THE BEST.—Prize Medals awarded, London, New York, and Paris. Catalogues, containing prices and every particular, free by post. Warehouse, 42, Ludgate-hill, London.

TO MINISTERS.—A SUIT of WOADED BLACK CLOTH, 41, 4s., Dress or Frock Coat, Cassock or other Vest. Quality, fit, and workmanship guaranteed. Instructions for self-measurement and Patterns sent post-free. Personal attendance within five miles.

S. BATTAM, Tailor, 160, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, (Four doors South of Shoolbred and Co.'s).

1858.—CLERGYMEN about to FURNISH should apply for a copy of a new ILLUSTRATED ESTIMATE BOOK, which will be published by Messrs. COBBETT and Co. (gratis and post free) the first week in April. From the numerous piracies of their former work, Messrs. Cobbett have found it imperative to prepare an entirely new Catalogue, which will contain revised estimates for Furnishing with elegance and economy, at fixed prices, on a plan altogether peculiar to their Establishment, illustrated by 287 elegant and useful Designs of Furniture adapted for Drawing, Dining, and Bed-rooms, Offices, Libraries, Halls, &c., and taken from Goods actually in Stock. References of the highest character to numerous Clergymen in various parts of the kingdom. All Orders delivered CARRIAGE FREE, REGARDLESS OF DISTANCE.—COBBETT and CO., Manufacturers and General House Furnishers, Deptford-bridge, London (ten minutes by rail from London-bridge).

CABINET FURNITURE, CARPET, DAMASK, and BEDDING WAREHOUSE, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, HIGH HOLBORN.—HOWITT and Co. having maintained a reputation for upwards of a quarter of a century for supplying the most substantial articles in CABINET FURNITURE, &c., for general House Furnishing, with confidence solicit an inspection of their present extensive Stock by those about to furnish. Their new Illustrated Furnishing Catalogue will be found invaluable as a guide, and may be had on application. N.B. Carpets and Damasks having undergone a material reduction in price, consequent on the late general money panic, has enabled them to make purchases under unusually favourable circumstances, and they are now submitting new patterns in Carpets from 6d. to 1s. per yard below last year's prices, and old patterns at a much greater reduction.

COMFORT to the FEET.—The PANNUS CORIUM BOOTS and SHOES are extremely soft and easy, yielding to the action of the feet, without the least pressure or painful effect. A valuable relief to all who suffer from Corns, Bunions, Gout, Chilblains, or any tenderness. Admirably adapted for INDIA, and all Tropical Climates. The PANNUS CORIUM sold by the yard or piece.
HALL and Co., Patentees, 2, Wellington-street, Strand, leading to Waterloo-bridge.

BEST COALS, 24s. GAMMAN, SON, and CARTER solicit orders for the best Hetton's, Stewart's, or Lambton's Wallend Coals, screened, at 23s.; or Good Seconds at 22s. per ton, for cash.
Store House Wharf, Ratcliff, and King Edward's-road, Hackney.

COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—HIGH-BURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—LEA and COMPANY'S HETTON'S & HASWELL WALLSEND, the best House Coals, 22s. per ton, direct from the Collieries by screw-steammers; Hartlepool, 21s.; Silkestone, first class, 21s.; second class, 20s.; third class, 19s.; Clay Cross, first class, 19s.; second class, 17s.; Barnsley, 17s. per ton, net cash. Delivered, screened, to any part of London.—Address, LEA and CO., Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, and Kingsland.

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These Pills are the most effectual remedy for Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Spasms, Costiveness, Giddiness, and Sick Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Disturbed Sleep, Palpitation of the Heart, Colic, Jaundice, Gout, Dropsy, Asthma, Sore Throat, Ague, Bilioussness, Erysipelas, Female Complaints, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Tic Douloureux, Scoury, Eruptions of the Skin, &c.

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MEDICINE.

Read the following cases of sickness, dizziness, rheumatic pains, &c., all cured by PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS:—Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Noble, Hannah-street, West Hartlepool, dated Sept. 9, 1858:—

"Honoured Sir,—I now write you a few lines of the case of Mary Harrison, of Greattham, in the county of Durham. Her complaint was violent sickness and dizziness in the head, which so affected her that she could scarce go about. She tried many things which were recommended to her, but all did her no good, until she saw one of your bills respecting the Wind Pills. She tried one box, and the benefit she received was so remarkable as to induce her to persevere in their use. Now she is quite well, and wishes her case may be published, that others may receive benefit from them.—I now come to my own case. I have been afflicted with a very severe rheumatic pain in my right shoulder and a violent pain over the small of my back for a great number of years; but now, thank God, by taking two or three small boxes of your Wind Pills, I am as free from pain as any man living. If you think of any use, you may make what use of it you please.—Honoured Sir, I remain, your obedient humble servant,

"To Mr. Woodcock."

These Pills can be procured of any respectable Medicine Vendor, in boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each, or should any difficulty occur, enclose 14, 33, or 54 stamps (according to size), prepaid, to Page Woodcock, M.P.S., Lincoln, and they will be sent free to any part of the United Kingdom.

Persons residing in London can obtain the above Pills at Barclay's, 95, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Churchyard; W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; J. Sanger, 150, and Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; M. Doughty, 26, Blackfriars-road; Dr. Kernot, Crisp-street, Poplar; and all the principal Medicine Dealers in town. By Raines and Co., Liverpool, and Leith-walk, Edinburgh; Bewlay and Evans, Dublin. They are also sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors throughout the Kingdom.

TEETH!

No. 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.
(Removed from No. 61.)

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS

PATENT.—Newly-invented and Patented application of chemically-prepared White and Gum-coloured India-rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

Mr. EPHRAIM MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and Patentee.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY-PREPARED WHITE and GUM-COLOURED INDIA-RUBBER, as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of motion is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, is secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may, with thorough comfort, be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

To be obtained only at No. 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, London; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TEETH and GOLD STOPPING.—Decayed

Teeth completely restored to their original form and usefulness, totally preventing further decay. Fees, 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. 6d. Fees for Artificial Teeth, Complete Set, Upper and Lower, 12s. 12s.; ditto in Platina, as durable as gold, 8s. 8s.; ditto in carved ivory, 2s. Single Tooth, 4s., 5s., and in gold, 12s. to 15s.

Mr. BRADSHAW, Surgeon Dentist, 2, Argyll-place, Regent-street. Ten till Four.

TEETH.—MR. HOWARD'S PATENT.—

A new and invaluable invention connected with Dental Surgery has been introduced by Mr. HOWARD; it is the production of an entirely new description of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed by his PATENT SYSTEM of SELF-ADHESION, without springs, wires, or ligatures, by the application of a Chemically Prepared White and Gum-coloured soft and very flexible Material, which is so highly approved of in the construction of Artificial Teeth and Gums. They so perfectly resemble natural teeth, as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer. They will never change colour or decay, and will be found very superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever, and from the softness and flexibility of the Material used the most perfect fit is obtained, to the exclusion of all atmospheric air, and the teeth kept perfectly Firm in their places by Self-Adhesion, without springs or wires, and they will support and preserve the teeth that are loose, and are guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. The invention is of importance to many persons, and those who are interested in it should avail themselves of this most valuable discovery.

Mr. Howard, Surgeon-Dentist, 17, George-street, Hanover-square, London. At home from Eleven till Five.

TEETH.—A NEW DISCOVERY, whereby

ARTIFICIAL TEETH and GUMS are fitted with absolute perfection and success hitherto unattainable. No springs or wires, no extraction of roots, or any painful operation. This important invention perfects the beautiful art of the dentist; a closeness of fit and beauty of appearance being obtained equal to nature. All imitations should be carefully avoided, the genuine being only supplied by Messrs. GABRIEL, the old-established Dentists, from 3s. 6d. per Tooth—Sets 4s. 4s. Observe name and number particularly, 33, Ludgate-hill, London (five doors West of the Old Bailey); and 134, Duke-street, Liverpool. Established 1804.

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12 Tea Spoons do.	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
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